

Silver Polish

TRY IT.

We have just received a large stock of Silver Polish which we have had prepared expressly for us.

Sample Bottle Free.

Challoner & Mitchell,

PHONE 675.

JEWELERS,
47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

The First Large Shipment of the Season.

22 CASES DRY GOODS

TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.

A little early yet to talk about Fall goods, but not at all unreasonable. We have anticipated an early demand for new goods and have asked the manufacturers to rush forward as much as possible on that account.

The first shipment consisting of 22 cases arriving to-day will be quickly followed by others equally as interesting. We expect a large fall business and will be prepared for it with a new, up-to-date stock.

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd.

THE WESTSIDE.

August 25, 1899

Just Watch



The way we are knocking down prices. It has now become an everyday affair with us, and low figures at all times prevail.

Monkey Brand Soap 5c bar
(Wash clothes)
Our Laundry Bar 5c bar
(Wash clothes)
Toilet Soaps 10c, 15c, 25c box
Full line Stove and Scrub Brushes.
Morgan's Fresh Frozen Oysters.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Demanding the Best

The most progressive builders demand the best hardware for their work. The most intelligent come to us. They know we give them the best goods and make the prices right for them. They are satisfied that we do better for them than any other dealer and are glad to show they value our methods by coming to us.



Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad streets,
Victoria, B.C.

ONE WEEK ONLY

200 Boys' Suits Half Price.

FOR CASH

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

97 JOHNSON STREET

Use Mellor's Mixed Paints

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure Paint.

\$1.50 PER GALLON

Guaranteed Imperial Measure.

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 FORT ST.

Screen Doors from \$1.25 up

BREAD

Smith's Machine Roller Bread. Try it. For sale by all grocers, or leave orders for wagon to call.

M. R. SMITH & CO.

WILLIAM F. BEST

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST
(Heldberg and Lelpold, late analyst for the Province of New Brunswick. Office, 28 Broad street, opposite Dr. Reid's Hotel, Victoria.)

TO LET Hotel Brunswick,

Corner Yates and Douglas Sts.

Furnished or unfurnished
96 rooms, exclusive of dining room, office, etc.

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY,

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

LONDON HOSPITAL

COUGH CURE Through its intrinsic merit continues to increase its circle of friends.

Look for Trade Mark on each bottle

JOHN COCHRANE,
CHEMIST,
N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

Let Us Fill Your Prescription

FOR SALE

7 roomed house with modern improvements, North Park street.

A well-built cottage on David street, with large lot, cheap.

6 roomed cottage, Piquard street, with large lot, must be sold.

Cottage on Quadra street, near Pandora, offering at a bargain.

Small cottage, Johnson street, a snap for \$450.

Money to loan. Fire insurance. If you wish to dispose of your property let it with

P. C. MACGREGOR,
Real Estate Agent, Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc., 92 Government St.

A. W. JONES

FIVE SIST. RS BLOCK

Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent.

Canada Life Assurance Co. Canadian Insurance Co. (Fire) Phoenix Assurance Co.

MONEY TO LOAN In sums from \$2,000 to \$20,000 on good security

at 5% per annum

at 5% per annum

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EAST VS. WEST.

Shamrocks Will Play Westminster Lacrosse Team for Championship of the World - Curfew Bell Waxed.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Aug. 25.—The Province announces this afternoon that the Shamrocks, the prospective champions of the East, are challenged by the Westminster Lacrosse team for a match on the Exhibition grounds in October for the championship of the world. The expenses of the Easterners are guaranteed and it is stated they will come.

Homer Street Methodist church was sold to the Trades and Labor Council to-day for \$7,000. The Methodists are to buy a new church in the West End costing \$25,000.

Having secured the closure of fruit stands on Sunday, the church people are now preparing long petitions urging a curfew by-law for Vancouver.

Gambling in France is said to have reached such proportions that the government has begun to study the question seriously. It is estimated that half the suicides in Paris are due to losses at the races.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Old copper press, also lead, scrap iron, rope, canvas and sacks; high-class office. Apply Victoria Junction, 20 Store street. R. A. Brown, Agent.

WANTED—Contents of small cottage or kitchen and bedroom furniture. Address: R. Times office.

WANTED—A first-class canvasser for Life and Fire Companies. Terms very liberal. Apply Box 631, Victoria, P. O.

RELIABLE MAN to represent reliable firm, not to canvass. Salary \$2.00 per day right from the start. Position permanent. \$200 per year and expenses. Experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, District Manager, Vancouver, B. C.

TENIERS will be received at 56 Broad street, up to Sept. 15th, for the purchase of the eastern part of Block 28, situate at the northwest corner of Pandora street and Fernwood road. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. R. Dink, O. C. Hastings, Trustees Turner Estate.

HAVE YOU SEEN the Victor Chalmers bicycle, the new Spin Roller Gear, at the Agency, 115 Government street. John Barnsley & Co. Telephone 665.

LUMP COAL—NUT COAL, SACK COAL, BLACK COAL. Telephone 694. Mun. Hall and Co., Troncoe and Broad street.

ALL CLAIMS.

Br. Ship DRUMBLAIR
DAVIES, Master,
FROM LIVERPOOL.

All claims against the above vessel must be forwarded to the office of the undersigned on or before noon on Tuesday, August 29th inst.

R. P. RUTHER & CO., Ltd., Agents.

—In the Toronto Bulletin the Aetna Life published a comparison of a matured \$20,000 20-year endowment policy with a similar policy in The Travellers of Hartford, and shows the result in the Aetna to be superior by the sum of \$3,150.

The Ontario Mutual Life had an exactly similar policy at the same age on the life of J. W. McDonald, of Woodstock, Ont., and the actual results on the policy in the Ontario Mutual are vastly superior to both the above companies. The Ontario Mutual exceeded the result in the Travellers by the handsome sum of \$4,317.40.

Being thus also ahead of the Aetna, THE ONTARIO MUTUAL HAS GIVEN THE BEST RESULTS AND SURPASSED THE BEST AMERICAN COMPANIES. Save money by patronizing home companies. Apply to—

R. L. DRURY,
Provincial Manager.

Presented a Curious Scene

while Bertillon, whom the Dreyfusians in their indulgent moments describe as a "dangerous maniac," spent the three remaining hours of the session explaining in unintelligible terms his "infallible system" of proving Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau. The majority of the public, however, utterly unable to comprehend Bertillon's theories, had left the room. Even "La Dame Blanche" abandoned her post.

Meanwhile Bertillon, with gestures and in a shrill, pitched voice of the quack or country quack, continued his monologue, producing every minute some fresh paper, covered with wonderful hieroglyphics, copies of which he presented to the judges, who, with expressions of owl-like wisdom, carefully examined them, their heads clustered together, their eyes gazing on long wide strips of paper, while Bertillon, leaning over the table, tried to

explain the mystifying diagrams.

The diagrams were afterwards passed to M.M. Labori and Demange, who, however, apparently did not derive much profit from them.

The clearest utterance of Bertillon during his demonstration was that the handwriting of the bordereau "obeyed a geometrical rhythm, of which I discovered the equation in the prisoner's blotting pad."

The witness finally announced he

A Tiresome Witness

M. Bertillon Testifies Before the Court Martial at Rennes To-day

He Tried to Prove Dreyfus Was Author of the Bordereau

While M. Gobert Declared It Was in the Handwriting of Esterhazy.

(Associated Press.)

Rennes, Aug. 25.—The court martial of Dreyfus opened at 6:30 this morning without extraordinary incident.

The clerk of the court read a medical certificate, signed by two doctors, whose names were unknown to the audience, declaring it impossible for Colonel Du Paty de Clam to leave his bed to come to Rennes and testify.

Labori asked the president of the court to instruct two well-known medical men to examine Du Paty de Clam, but Jouaniste refused.

Mr. Rowland Strong, an English newspaper man, was then called to the witness bar, and deposed to the fact that Esterhazy confessed to him that he wrote the famous bordereau.

The next witness was M. Gobert, expert of the Bank of France, who can claim to be the first man in France to have

We are Prompt, We are Careful and We are Always at Our Post.

Campbell's Prescription Store

CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS, VICTORIA, B.C.

For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

Dreyfus Dictionary

Persons and Things Discussed at the Great Trial at Rennes.

Meaning of Terms—Names That Come Up From Day to Day—Friends and Enemies.

ALLEGED CONFESSIONS.

Dreyfus Makes a Statement Regarding the Conversation He Had With Captain le Brun Renault.

Rennes, Aug. 24.—General Risbours was the last witness before the Dreyfus court-martial to-day. He described the scene with Captain le Brun Renault, when the witness learned of Dreyfus's alleged confessions to Captain Renault the day after the prisoner's degradation. In conclusion, the general eulogized the services of the captain, and said that before the incident of the confession there was nothing against him.

Dreyfus protested against General Risbours's evidence. "I am surprised," the prisoner said, "that Captain le Brun Renault could have made the statements attributed to him."

Continuing, Dreyfus said: "Reference was also made to confessions. I will state the exact terms of the so-called confessions of mine. The day Captain le Brun Renault and I were in the room together I said to him: 'An innocent. I will declare it and face the whole people. That is the cry of my conscience. You know that cry. I repeated it all through the torture of my degradation. Afterwards I added, referring to the visit of Du Paty de Clam. The minister is well aware that I am innocent. I meant to intimate that I had apprised the minister in response to steps Du Paty de Clam had taken against me, that I was innocent. Du Paty de Clam visited me and asked for information. I replied to him: 'I am innocent, absolutely.' I repeated the words. Du Paty de Clam, and in writing to the minister, that I was perfectly innocent. That was what I meant by the words. 'The minister is well aware that I am innocent.' Then I reverted to the visit of Du Paty de Clam and said to Captain le Brun Renault: 'Du Paty de Clam asked me if I had not given documents of no importance in order to obtain others in exchange. I replied that not only was I absolutely innocent, but that I desired the whole matter should be cleared up. Then I added I hoped that within two or three years my innocence would be established. I told Du Paty de Clam that I wanted full light on the matter, that an inquiry had been done, and that it was impossible for the government to fail to use its influence to discover the whole truth. The government,' I said, 'has meant either through the military or through diplomatic channels to reach the truth.' I also said: 'It is awful that a soldier should be convicted of such a frightful crime. Consequently it seems to me, as I only ask for the truth and light, that the government should use all the means at its disposal to secure that light. Du Paty de Clam replied: 'There are interests at stake higher than yours, and these channels cannot be employed.' He added, however, that the inquiries would be continued. It was on the strength of Du Paty de Clam's promise to try and means could be found to reach the truth of this awful crime that I said I hoped that in two or three years my innocence would be proved. For Du Paty de Clam told me that the investigation would be of the most delicate nature, and could not be undertaken immediately. I think I have expressed in my words that you still have any doubt I ask you, my Colonel, to present it to me.' The prisoner's remarks deeply impressed his hearers.

General Mercier was recalled at the request of M. Demange, and asked to explain why, having sent Du Paty de Clam to Dreyfus to discover the amount of injury Dreyfus had done, he had not followed up his investigations.

General Mercier—I did not feel called upon to do so.

Colonel Jonaste—General, why, when you were apprised of the confession, did you not send Du Paty de Clam to Dreyfus to get a substantiation and discover what he had not told Du Paty de Clam? General Mercier—Dreyfus had written me that he refused to discuss the confessions with Du Paty de Clam, and I took no further steps.

Colonel Jonaste—But since the prisoner seemed to have been making avowals of his guilt, why did you not follow the matter up? General Mercier—I might perhaps have thought of it, but it did not occur to me.

The prisoner protested that the inquiry ought to have been followed up, "because it would have served to destroy the fiction of a confession to which such importance is now attached." (Sensation.)

Dreyfus continued: "Will you permit me, my Colonel, to make a small remark with reference to the fiction of my confessions? I remained in the prison of La Santé for two or three weeks, and saw M. Demange during that period, and also then and while I was at the Ile de Re I wrote the minister of war and others. I believe the letters I wrote are contained in the secret dossier. I believe I also wrote to the head of the state. How is it I was never asked about the legend of my confession that I was in a position to destroy immediately? I never heard a word of it. It was only four years later, in January, 1898, when interrogated by the commissioners sent by the court of cassation, that I heard of this fiction. What I do not understand is that while I was still in France no one spoke to me of this fiction, which could have been disposed of before the egg was hatched by proving it a false legend, and nothing more."

Mauritius and British Borneo have adopted the two-cent Imperial letter rate.

Mr. John Irbescher, of Buffalo, was killed in that city yesterday; an ambulance collided with his carriage and he was thrown onto the pavement.

ARMING THE DUTCH.

Rides and Ammunition Being Distributed Among Burghers in Orange Free State.

London, Aug. 25.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Capetown telegraphing yesterday says:

"Despite the virtual blockade of war material in Delagoa Bay, the Cape government is sending enormous consignments of munitions of war to Bloemfontein. During the present month over 2,000 cartridges have been sent, and 300 rifles were despatched last night from Port Elizabeth to Bloemfontein.

"In addition to this the Cape ministry, while absolutely declining to arm the volunteers of the colony, continues to afford other facilities to the Orange Free State—to arm its burghers just across the water, freely granting the use of the colonial railways for the distribution of cartridges from the Bloemfontein armaments to the border towns.

"The patience of the people is becoming exhausted, and unless the Imperial government acts quickly and decisively, the gravest damage may ensue to British prestige."

SORE THROAT CURED IN A NIGHT.

Mr. J. Woodward, 138 Shaw street, writes: My daughter was troubled with sore throat, which was much swollen. Griffiths' Menthol Liniment was applied at night and in the morning all soreness and swelling had disappeared. We have found a useful and pleasant remedy and would not be without it.

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of Jones, Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for sore throat I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

CONCERTS BY LIEUT. GODFREY'S BAND.

An exchange says: Lieut. Dan Godfrey, the famous English bandmaster, and his band of English musicians, delighted two audiences yesterday afternoon and evening. The band is a splendid organization, fully worthy of the praise that has been bestowed upon it in advance. Its solidity and firmness are especially noticeable, and when it beats out the chords at the height of its grand forte with blows that are like the falling of a huge tri-hammer, one feels that he is getting to the very bottom of things. With it all, there is a softness of tone, due to the predominance of clarinets, flutes and oboes, that is most agreeable.

In the evening the programme was a varied one, ranging from the "William Tell" overture to Sousa's "Stars and Stripes" and selections from "The Belle of New York." Just before the intermission Chopin's "Funeral March" was played in honor of, as Lieut. Godfrey announced, the dead of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, who were buried yesterday. The band was at its best in the "William Tell" overture. The last number on the programme was termed a national fantasia, "England and America," arranged by D. Godfrey. Inasmuch as it ended with "God Save the Queen" and the "Star-Spangled Banner," it offered an opportunity to loosen any stray patriotism that there might be in the audience. There proved to be considerable.

The afternoon programme was equally suited to the tastes of a miscellaneous audience. It included the overture to "Oberon," selections from "Carmen," Tchaikowski's ballet suite and the festival march from "Tannhauser."

At the evening concert the following programme was rendered:

- Overture, "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor".....Nicola
- Selection, "Mignon".....Thomas
- Flute solo.....
- Musique russe, "As You Like It".....German
- Cornet solo.....
- Mr. Kettlewell.
- Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
- March, "Soldaten Leben".....Schmelz
- Selection, "Die Geisha".....Sydney Jones
- "The Drummer's Dilemma".....Bryne
- "The Guard's Waltz".....Dan Godfrey
- Nautical Fantasia.....Arr. by D. Godfrey

Some idea may be formed of the cost of accessories to the billiard table, when it is stated that it requires the tanks of three elephants to furnish a complete set of balls, namely, 16 pyramid, 1 pool, and three billiard balls.

Great Britain's merchandise imports during the first six months of 1899 were the largest of any corresponding period in its history. Its exports for the same period were the largest since 1891 and have never been exceeded except in the opening half of that year and of 1892.

Famine and smallpox have caused such ravages in East Africa that an appeal has been sent to the Lord Mayor of London to open a Mansion House fund for the relief of the stricken British subjects.

Asia Minor was the chief opium market until the 12th century, and from then on it was gradually distributed all over the globe. The Chinese obtained the drug in the 13th century.

One Dose

Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach sour, and no appetite, just buy a package of

Hood's Pills

And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily they will do your work, cure your headache and biliousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again. 50 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

The following table, giving the significance of the names of persons who are mentioned and things which are discussed in the course of the Dreyfus trial, which is in progress at Rennes, is taken from the London Daily Mail.

It does not profess to give everything, but it does deal with the essentials:

The Bordereau.—The document found in bits among the waste paper at the German embassy piece together and attributed to Dreyfus, though undoubtedly Esterhazy wrote it. It offers scant information, and is of course unsigned and undated.

The Secret Dossier.—A collection of more or less private documents bearing on the case, only one of which, unless the war office has manufactured any more, mentions Dreyfus by name, and this is absolutely commonplace and innocent.

The "Dixi" Article.—Written by Esterhazy in the *Electeur*, bitterly attacking Piquart on private information illegally leaked him by the war office.

The "Blanche" and "Speranza" Telegrams.—Two telegrams forged by Du Paty de Clam and Esterhazy, and sent to Piquart, with the object of "bluffing" him into the belief that a lady who was in the "plot" had given away the "secret" that he had forged the Esterhazy "petit bleu."

The Petit Bleu.—A telegram found at the German embassy, written by Colonel von Schwarzkoppen, the German military attaché, to Esterhazy, inviting him to call. It was torn up, the writer having changed his mind about sending it. This Esterhazy contends is a forgery.

The Weyler Letter.—A forged letter, incriminating Dreyfus, sent to the war office. Author, probably de Clam.

Ce Canaille de D....—A phrase in one of the documents of the secret dossier. Does not refer to Dreyfus, but to a subordinate, whose name is said to be known to the French war office.

The "Document Libérateur."—In other words, that beginning, "Ce Canaille de D...." was the famous one which Esterhazy directed Felix Faure he would disclose, unless protected against Piquart. He alleged it had been stolen by Piquart for a foreign embassy. Esterhazy eventually returned it to the war office, after it had served its purpose.

Lieut. Col. Piquart.—Chief of the intelligence department, took up the cause of Dreyfus on the ground of insufficiency of evidence, and also produced the famous petit bleu (telegram), alleged to have been written to Esterhazy by the German attaché, Colonel von Schwarzkoppen, making an appointment, but then torn up and the pieces thrown into the waste paper basket, whence they were recovered by secret agents. He was removed from the army and imprisoned on a charge of forging the petit bleu. Since liberated, The *Bayard* of the "Affaire."

M. Zola.—The novelist, published his now famous letter of accusation ("J'accuse"), against the entire French general staff, accusing them, in point of fact, of a gigantic conspiracy to convict Dreyfus. Put on trial, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment. He appealed, and his sentence was quashed. Again prosecuted, but on a sentence in his article which barred any reference to the Dreyfus case. Hence he permitted judgment to go by default, and, being condemned, left the country, appealing, and lived in England, returning only recently to France. His latest denunciation is now proved to have been founded on absolute truth.

Commandant Forzinetti.—Director of the *Chambre Midi* prison, where Dreyfus was first confined. He denied the prisoner made any confession, and, eventually, after offering a belief in his innocence, fell into disgrace.

M. Mathieu Dreyfus.—Brother of the captain. Was one of the pioneers of the campaign for revision. It was he who first denounced Esterhazy as the writer of the Bordereau.

Count Walstein-Esterhazy.—A soldier of fortune of the shadiest type, was one of the chief opponents of Dreyfus. M. Mathieu Dreyfus, having denounced him as the writer of the Bordereau, he was tried and acquitted, amid an anti-Jewish manifestation. Subsequently arrested on a charge of forging the "Speranza" and "Blanche" telegrams, but liberated on a technical point. He was, however, expelled from the army, and has since gravitated between Holland, London and Paris, now fully admitting he did deny the Bordereau by desire, and now denying he ever said so. There is little doubt he did write it. With Du Paty de Clam he stooped to any anti-Dreyfus trick, no matter how mean, but he played all parties equally false.

M. Schoener-Kestner.—This senator. The first public man who prominently took up the cause of revision (in July, 1897). An able champion, who was not afraid of consequences.

M. Fernand Labori.—Counsel of Zola and Piquart. Also now appearing at Rennes.

M. Demange.—Dreyfus's counsel at the court martial and during the present trial.

Handwriting Experts.—Dreyfus Trial I.—M. Gobert, M. Pelletier, M. Charavay, M. Tysenssoniere, M. Bordignon, Zola Dreyfus, has since M. A. Molinier, M. E. Molinier, M. Celerier, M. L. Franck, M. Havel, M. Paul Morland, M. Giry, M. Bourneon, Dr. Horicourt. Esterhazy trial—M. Comand, M. Belhomme, M. Varinard.

All pro-Dreyfus. M. Charavay was at first against Dreyfus, then changed his views. All the witnesses at the Zola trial considered that Esterhazy wrote the Bordereau.

xGave it as their opinion that Dreyfus wrote the Bordereau, the three called at the Esterhazy trial affirming that they believed Dreyfus traced the

Bordereau from Esterhazy's handwriting in order to conceal his own guilt and incriminate another. M. Berthillon lent the comic side of the affair, drawing up a weird design of a fortress with defences to indicate his views on the charge of forgery at the Zola trial, and utterly discredited his view. None of the experts favoring Esterhazy are men of much repute.

General Mercier.—Minister of War (November, 1893—January, 1895), when Dreyfus was arrested. He bitterly hated the Jews, and it was he who had secret evidence before the court-martial judges.

M. Cavaignac.—Minister of War (October, 1895—April, 1896) (June, 1898—September, 1898) announced the discovery of Henry's forgery, thus clearing his belief in the guilt of Dreyfus. He is a cousin of de Clam.

Lieut. Col. Henry.—Piquart's successor in the intelligence department. To supply non-existent evidence, forged a telegram in the secret dossier. On discovery of the forgery he cut his throat in Mont Valerien.

Lieut. Du Paty de Clam.—The melodramatic villain of the piece. Set a trap to surprise Dreyfus by dictating to him the text of the Bordereau. Warm supporter of Esterhazy, acted the part of the "swayed lady," assisted in forging the "swayed lady" letter, and took the dirty work of the War Office. Since discovered by all and expelled from the army.

General Zurlinden.—War Minister (January, 1895—October, 1895), ex-military governor of Paris. Chiefly responsible for his expression in the Chamber of absolute conviction of the guilt of Dreyfus. A fine type of the military blusterer.

M. Delegrave.—President at the Zola trial. Made history by his stock saying for of fact, he did nothing of the kind, only the War Office, by purposely distorting the captain's report on the circumstances, made it appear that he did.

Veiled Lady.—Was Paty de Clam, disguised, who handed the "document libérateur" to Esterhazy, near the Arc de Triomphe. It was suggested that Esterhazy thought the lady was inspired by revenge on Piquart.

General Chanoine.—Minister of War (September 18, 1898—October 25, 1898). A creature of Zurlinden. Chiefly memorable for his stagey resignation in the Chamber.

General Rogee.—The manufacturer of nearly all the War Office lies about Dreyfus, the revision of whose trial he bitterly opposed. He was the savior of the general staff in its most illicit machinations, and that was why M. Delegrave tried to induce him to march on the Elysee.

Captain Cuzinet.—Discovered Henry's forgery, and was satisfied with the rest of the documents of the secret dossier, which he collected and filed. Generally misreported.

M. Hadamard.—The father-in-law of Dreyfus, a rich Paris merchant.

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Speranza Letter.—Forged letter sent to Piquart with the object of inspiring officials circles with the belief that he was an agent of the Dreyfus syndicate.

The Dossier.—The collection of legal documents bearing on a case. Properly speaking, the "envelope" containing the documents.

M. Lemercler Picard.—War Office agent and forger of the humber type, laid a trap for the Dreyfus party, which failed. He was imprisoned and hanged himself.

General Le Pelletier.—Also on the French general staff. Supported Esterhazy and used the Henry forgery in the Zola trial as an "absolute proof" of the guilt of Dreyfus.

Love is crowned triumphant, only in the home where a baby comes. A childless marriage cannot be a happy one. It takes the final tie of a baby to bind two souls together in marriage for better or for worse. A childless couple lack the indissoluble link that makes daily sacrifice not only a possibility, but a pleasure.

There are to-day thousands of homes all over the country that were once childrenless, and that to-day echo with the laughter of happy babyhood, as a result of a marvelous medicine, known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the greatest of all medicines for women who suffer from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. It makes them healthy, strong, vigorous and elastic. It makes them pure and virile. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the shattered nervous system. It transforms the weak, sickly, nervous invalids into happy, healthy women. An honest dealer will not urge an inferior substitute upon you.

Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free letter of advice, and enclose a one-cent stamp, to cover customs and mailing only, for a paper-covered copy of the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," or 50 stamps for a cloth-bound copy. A medical library in one volume.

Colonel Schwarzkoppen.—The German military attaché in Paris, to whom the Bordereau was sent, and who wrote the petit bleu to Esterhazy.

Major Pamiazzi.—The Italian military attaché, supposed, erroneously, to have had relations with Dreyfus. Sent the telegram to his government on which Henry based his forgery.

Colonel Sandherr.—Member of the general staff and a fanatical anti-Semite. Died from brain disease soon after the first trial, at which he played a prominent part.

The Syndicate.—A fragment of the imagination of the anti-Semites, who came to the conclusion that a wealthy number of persons were financing and "working" the Dreyfus campaign.

M. Bertulus.—The magistrate who headed the preliminary investigation in the Esterhazy case.

Mme. De Boulancy.—A relative of Esterhazy and an acquaintance of Col. Piquart. Esterhazy tried to drag her into the conspiracy hatched against Piquart by suggesting she wrote certain letters. It was absolutely false.

M. Betrand.—Representative of the government at Zola's second trial, and violator of the law for the purpose of saving De Clam, the forger.

M. Felix Faure.—President of the French Republic, and an unequalled supporter of the general staff against Dreyfus.

M. Casimir-Perier.—President at the time of the Dreyfus trial. Had the courage to speak out to the court of cassation and announce that the prisoner was convicted on secret evidence.

Mlle. De Pays.—The mistress of Esterhazy.

M. Gribelin.—The keeper of the archives and an abettor of De Clam. Captain le Brun-Renaud—An officer to whom, so it was at one time alleged, Dreyfus made a confession. As a matter of fact, he did nothing of the kind, only the War Office, by purposely distorting the captain's report on the circumstances, made it appear that he did.

Veiled Lady.—Was Paty de Clam, disguised, who handed the "document libérateur" to Esterhazy, near the Arc de Triomphe. It was suggested that Esterhazy thought the lady was inspired by revenge on Piquart.

General Zurlinden.—War Minister (January, 1895—October, 1895), ex-military governor of Paris. Chiefly responsible for his expression in the Chamber of absolute conviction of the guilt of Dreyfus. A fine type of the military blusterer.

M. Delegrave.—President at the Zola trial. Made history by his stock saying for of fact, he did nothing of the kind, only the War Office, by purposely distorting the captain's report on the circumstances, made it appear that he did.

Veiled Lady.—Was Paty de Clam, disguised, who handed the "document libérateur" to Esterhazy, near the Arc de Triomphe. It was suggested that Esterhazy thought the lady was inspired by revenge on Piquart.

General Chanoine.—Minister of War (September 18, 1898—October 25, 1898). A creature of Zurlinden. Chiefly memorable for his stagey resignation in the Chamber.

General Rogee.—The manufacturer of nearly all the War Office lies about Dreyfus, the revision of whose trial he bitterly opposed. He was the savior of the general staff in its most illicit machinations, and that was why M. Delegrave tried to induce him to march on the Elysee.

Captain Cuzinet.—Discovered Henry's forgery, and was satisfied with the rest of the documents of the secret dossier, which he collected and filed. Generally misreported.

M. Hadamard.—The father-in-law of Dreyfus, a rich Paris merchant.

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When all will understand it in the same light; then all will unite to work together for the suppression of sin, and the churches will be one and indivisible. Then the four angels, spoken of in the Apocalypse, as standing at the four corners of the world, will prevent the winds from damaging a single tree—the



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Three representing the churches on the earth, which will not be destroyed, John said, "And there was war in heaven." His mind seemed saturated with Bible thoughts and imagery, and his speech is full of Biblical allusions and quotations. As there is no Bible in the Taal, the language used every day by African Dutchmen, it is rather hard to catch and render these allusions. When the translator flourished, ex-President Batts, who sat near, supplied the wanted word. All so simple was it.

A few days afterwards the union returned the visit. Every member of the Assembly was presented to the president at his house, when Mr. Batts spoke excellently for us, and the president replied, still harping on the notes of union and peace.

The special South African correspondence of the British Weekly gives the following interesting account of the proceedings of the twenty-second annual Assembly, opened at Pretoria, by His Honor S. J. P. Kruger, State president. To him the retiring president, the Rev. G. W. Cross, addressed these words:

Your Honor—It is a great pleasure to us that you honor our union by your presence at its first Assembly in the South African Republic. We are of English and German speech, but we are one with you in the worship and service of our Lord Jesus Christ. Many of us were born in South Africa. Most of us have lived in it a long time, and all of us love it. We count it our highest privilege to labor in it and to seek its good always.

We have seen the marvellous rise of this state, have noted its wonderful deliverances, and have honored in you, sir, a strong, God-fearing ruler—one entrusted to God with the sword of the state—to be to God's ministers to this people for good. We have rejoiced in you as an upholder of our precious Protestant faith, and have noted with joy your service and support of your own Puritan church. We are here to co-operate with your honor in all work for the people's good. We know that a state, like a man, is only strong through purity, only exalted by righteousness. May God spare you long and guide you and your beloved people in prosperous ways. May He give you power over the hearts of men that you may heal the breaches between the people, and may He bless the land with peace.

President Kruger Replies.

The retiring president to the following effect, addressing the whole congregation:

Brothers, sisters and rev. gentlemen—I call you brothers and sisters because you believe with me in Christ. When I see how the gospel is being spread, I feel that the words, "How beautiful are the feet of those who bring the message of peace." Those words are dear to me, and I rejoice to see the fulfillment of the Lord Jesus Christ brought to us. Who can describe the inward feeling of the disciples when the angels brought the tidings, "Christ has risen from the dead?" For it meant the salvation of the sinner from the bonds of sin. After that first Easter, the apostles spoke to everyone in his own tongue. Churches were founded and the gospel began to be preached among all the nations of the earth. And if we look at the events which have taken place, under the guidance of the Almighty, since that period, then we see that it was the dawn of a new era in the history of the world. Notwithstanding that the unbelievers persecuted the Christians, the course of the gospel could not be impeded, and although subordinate differences arose between the churches—the one understanding the word in a different sense from the other—the Christians became more and more united by the one great subject and, as long as the churches adhere to the word of God and Jesus Christ, they will continually grow in unanimity as well as in the work in which the gospel must be understood; and I believe that

The Day Will Come to Pass when all will understand it in the same light; then all will unite to work together for the suppression of sin, and the churches will be one and indivisible. Then the four angels, spoken of in the Apocalypse, as standing at the four corners of the world, will prevent the winds from damaging a single tree—the

like the peace of God rested on it. The president is a very impassioned speaker, and not quite easy to translate. His mind seemed saturated with Bible thoughts and imagery, and his speech is full of Biblical allusions and quotations. As there is no Bible in the Taal, the language used every day by African Dutchmen, it is rather hard to catch and render these allusions. When the translator flourished, ex-President Batts, who sat near, supplied the wanted word. All so simple was it.

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The attention of persons interested in hereby drawn to Sections 3 and 5 of the "Consolidated Thistle By-Law," which reads as follows, viz.:—

Sec. 3. "Every owner, lessee, tenant, co-occupier or agent for the owner or lessee of any land, shall cut or cause to be cut down, all thistles growing upon such land, before such thistles shall have gone to seed or come to flower."

Sec. 5. "Every person convicted of an infraction of this By-Law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding Twenty Dollars."

By Order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., Aug. 23rd, 1899.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD THEOSOPHY

New Century (weekly), \$1.50 yearly. Editor, Katherine A. Tingley. Universal Brotherhood Magazine (monthly), \$2 yearly. Editors, Katherine A. Tingley and E. A. Searles. Publications devoted to the teachings of Brotherhood on the broadest lines. Key to Theosophy, by H. P. Blavatsky, \$1.50. Ocean of Theosophy, by W. Q. Judge, 50c. For information of the sect and book list, address E. A. Searles, 144 Madison Avenue, New York.

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Teaching In Alaska

Dr. Sheldon Jackson Tells of the Spread of Education in the Far North.

Heroic Teachers—Some of Their Difficulties—Loaded Rifles Always at Hand.

On March 2, 1885, the Secretary of the Interior authorized the United States bureau of education to prepare a school system for Alaska, and I was appointed general agent of education in the territory.

The extension of the public school system to this vast and remote region was a work so unlike anything that had been attempted in any other portion of the United States that experience could only be an indifferent guide. The territory covered an area of one-sixth of the United States. The schools to be established would be from four thousand to six thousand miles from the headquarters at Washington; and from one hundred to one thousand miles from each other. In all the country at that time there was not a road five miles long. In the northern part of the territory, the area as large as all the New England and Middle States combined, possessed but three schools and these were so remote and inaccessible that they could be reached only once a year. In August, when the ice permitted, a few whalers dropped anchor in their neighborhood and the United States revenue cutter Bear made annual calls to bring the mail and supplies. There were times, indeed, when the northernmost school, at Point Barrow, could not be reached at all during the season, and the teacher was left for two years without fresh provisions or news of the outside world.

But this matter of distance and isolation was only one of many difficulties. The people themselves were another and no less formidable obstacle. The greater portion of them were too ignorant to appreciate the advantages of education, and required some sort of pressure to induce them to send their children to school. Moreover, only about two thousand of the thirty-six thousand inhabitants of the territory could speak or understand English, and they were concentrated mainly in two settlements.

The teachers, on the other hand, knew nothing of the native dialects, and at the outset the conditions were about the same as they would be if the pupils of a New York school had to learn reading, writing, geography and arithmetic through the medium of the Chinese language, and under teachers who spoke no other tongue.

It was in the face of these and other obstacles that the work of carrying the light of knowledge to people who, if possible, were to be made good American citizens, was begun in the fall of 1886. A small schooner was chartered by the government, upon which were loaded the necessary books and stationery supplies, the four teachers, with their families, household goods and provisions, together with all the building materials for the erection, not only of the school houses, but of the teachers' dwellings as well. The situation and character of the country where the schools were to be established made this last precaution necessary.

Although, as I have said many natives required some pressure to induce them to send their children to school, there were enough exceptions to insure the success of the schools from the start, and cases of pathetic eagerness to acquire knowledge were not uncommon. When, in 1885, the news reached Kodiak that a school was to be opened at St. Paul Harbor, a family at Kaykay broke up housekeeping, and the mother and two grown daughters travelled eighty miles by sea in a canoe, to attend the school. In the summer following six months before the school was opened.

At Point Hope the school house was two miles from the nearest house in the adjacent village. The village contained a population of one hundred and sixty-one. Of that number, sixty-eight pupils travelled back and forth four miles each day, in an Arctic winter and an Arctic night, where the thermometer varies from twenty-seven to fifty-seven degrees below zero, and sometimes accompanied by a blizzard. The ice was solid out on the ocean for two hundred miles. The snow would sometimes fly in the winter, was either blown out to sea or caught and eaten by bears, and yet the attendance at school was at way regular.

During the early part of the winter the teacher placed large boxes to see the younger children, and the older ones were found—unsurprisingly—somewhere or other they came to school every day and returned safe.

The school at Cape Prince of Wales was another illustration of the eagerness of the natives to acquire the white man's knowledge. The reputation of the people of this district was so bad that no whaler had dropped anchor in the neighborhood for two years. It was supposed that a very small building would accommodate all the children who would attend regularly. Consequently, as building material was expensive, I dug brought three hundred miles from San Francisco, a school house to accommodate fifty was erected; but we had underestimated the eagerness of the people to attend school.

When I returned to the place twelve months later, the teachers informed me that their enrollment was one hundred and four, and that the average daily attendance for the whole nine months of the year was one hundred and five. "But," I said, "your school house will not hold that number." To this they answered that they had been obliged to hold three schools a day, the pupils, who have no conception of their age, being graded by stature. These of a certain size were allowed to come to school in the forenoon, those of a second size in the afternoon, and of a third size in the evening. Two large parallel snow walls were built out some distance from the school house door, and when the bells stopped ringing, the two teachers, placing themselves at

the outer end of the walls, would sift the children through, as sheep are sifted through a sieve. After school would try to get into the morning session, and those registered for the morning session would try to get into the afternoon and evening schools. Looking out of the windows after school had begun the teachers were often confronted by the teacher, bringing her little son to school standing outside, with the thermometer thirty or forty degrees below zero and the wind blowing a gale, while she waited for the close of the session to see her little one safe home.

Heroic Teachers.

It might naturally be supposed that the problem of finding properly qualified teachers who would be willing to face the hardships of life in Alaska for a moderate salary offered, would be a difficult one. That, however, has not been our experience. The teachers for the most part, have been men and women of the greatest consecration, whose deeds have enriched the records of human heroism and self-sacrifice, and to whom the highest salary offered, would be a difficult one. That, however, has not been our experience. The teachers for the most part, have been men and women of the greatest consecration, whose deeds have enriched the records of human heroism and self-sacrifice, and to whom the highest salary offered, would be a difficult one.

Besides the school room studies they have taught sanitary regulations, dressings, better methods of housekeeping and dressing, more profitable forms of labor, honesty, chastity, the sacredness of the marriage relation, and, indeed, everything that elevates man. The girls have been instructed in cooking, gardening, cutting, sewing and mending garments; the boys in carpentry, boat and shoe making, and other useful trades.

But if the hardships endured by the teachers in Alaska have been severe, their lives have certainly been rich in adventure and experience. In the early days it was not uncommon for the leading men and women of a village to become intoxicated, force their way into the school room and attempt to break up the school; and it was a long time before the pupils could understand why they could not talk aloud across the school room or leap over desks, or their teachers leaning that they were in the room lounging around and smoking in school hours were a bar to the progress of education.

Two teachers taught, ate, worked and slept with loaded rifles at hand, not knowing at what moment they might have to defend their lives and the property committed to them.

One night, the teacher at Point Hope, hearing a noise, thought some one was trying to open the window shutter and gain entrance to the house. Upon examination he found that the intruder was a large polar bear, which had scented the food inside.

Upon another occasion some children, who had gone outside the school room for revenge, found a polar bear prowling about the school grounds.

Often times in the spring the older boys and girls would be required to leave school and go out upon the ice to hunt whales. Not unfrequently the ice floes upon which they were camping would break away, and in the winter of 1893-94 one of the pupils at Point Barrow was driven out to sea, but fortunately, after some days, the wind changed and brought him back again to land. While adrift on the ice he had shot three white polar bears, the flesh of which kept him from starving.

Adrift on the Ice.

In the spring of 1894 two men and a woman and a school boy from Point Barrow were driven out to sea on a cake of ice. Whenever the ice upon which they were floating was broken up, they would take refuge on adjacent floes. After having lived upon the ice sixty-one days, a part of the time with no water, and for eight days without food, the wind drove them ashore one hundred miles south from where they started.

But more serious than the struggle with the elements, climate and the contests with wild beasts were the contests with wild men. At one of the schools on the Kuskokwim river the teacher heard that a boy two years of age had been tied to a post on the shore so that the rising tide would drown him. Only the school in the eagerness of the teacher saved the child's life.

At Sitka a little girl was accused of witchcraft. A rope was passed around her waist, and a stalwart chief, holding one end of the rope, walked in advance, dragging the child after him, while another came behind, holding the other end of the rope. These men, in the admiration of the tribe for their bravery in holding between them a puny, half-starved girl, ten years of age. She was rescued by the teacher and given a home.

Slashed With Knives.

At Fort Wrangell the teacher, in cutting the roll one morning, found that two of the girls were absent. Upon making inquiries, she found that the girls, having been accused of witchcraft the night before, had been seized and dragged by the hair of the head up and down the beach until their clothes were torn from them by the rough stones. They were then taken to a native house, bound hand and foot, and laid on the floor in the centre of the room. A number of medicine men, wrought to frenzy by their incantations, danced around these helpless girls, and at certain stages of their chant would slash at them with long knives, intending eventually to cut them to pieces. The teacher—a woman—dismissed the school, and with no assistance and no protection whatever, went to the house where she understood the girls were held. Forcing an entrance she demanded that the girls should be unbound and given up. The men simply laughed at her, but the teacher stood her ground, and faced the infuriated crowd until she secured possession of the girls the next night, and cut to pieces before morning.

The teaching of the six hours in the school room was a small portion of the teacher's work and responsibility. If any were sick, they expected the teacher to be able to make them well. If the teacher gave them some simple remedy, with directions to take it every hour, the probability was that they would consume all the medicine at the first dose. The teacher at Point Hope, who was also a physician, upon one occasion gave one of the natives some powders to take. Meeting him four months afterwards the patient was profuse in his thanks, saying that the medicine had completely cured him, and ended by pulling the un-

broken package out of his pocket to show that he had not lost it. At another time a widow, who was following her husband's body to the grave, stopped to tell the teacher how much his medicine had relieved her into husband, and to show the sincerity of the appreciation, the corpse had the bottle in his hand, taking it to the grave with him.

If there were quarrels between the husband and wife, or business quarrels between neighbors, the teacher was expected to be both judge and jury. Parties would be at the door before the teachers were up in the morning, and other parties would stay in the room at night until driven out; for in this land of continuous darkness during six months, and continuous sunlight during the other six months, day and night have no significance to a native. They know no difference between nine o'clock evening, and this circumstance in the beginning brought about conditions that were sometimes exasperating, sometimes amusing. It often happened that when the school bell rang out into the Arctic darkness at nine o'clock in the morning, some of the pupils had just gone to bed, and were in the first sound sleep. They were brought to the schoolroom, often without breakfast, they fell asleep in their seats, and were in no condition to make progress in their studies.

Naturally, many amusing incidents occur in school life among the natives. As the first child which ever entered the school, to the knowledge of the natives, was from Boston, "Boston man" and "Boston talk" are their expressions for white man, white man's language. It is therefore easy to see the thought in the mind of the native boy who, seeing some donkeys which miners had brought into the country to pack ore, and noticing their lag ears, asked if they were "Boston rabbits."

When the first cow was landed at Haines, Alaska, the school children were so frightened that they climbed the nearest trees.

The Bath of the Mules.

When a pair of mules was secured for the drawing of freight from the wharf to the school at Sitka, a new boy was sent on a mule to harness them. He soon returned and asked the teacher if he should take their clothes off, referring to the harness. Upon another occasion, when the mules were unharnessed and led out, they lay down and began to roll in the snow. It happened to be Saturday, and one of the smaller boys, remembering the Saturday bath, they were all obliged to take said, "It is Saturday-time, and the mules are taking a bath."

One day, as a teacher was hurrying to get important business letters off on a steamer day, he heard a knock at his study door. On answering he found a pupil who had not been in the school quite a year. "Well, what is it Daniel?"

"Can you give me a letter-bag?"

"A what?"

"Letter-bag." The teacher guessed that what Daniel wanted was an envelope, or "letter-bag," and he was accordingly made happy.

That the native children are not slow to make apt comparisons or draw logical inferences has been shown on many occasions. Some school boys, who suspected one of their number of informing the teacher of their pranks, and desired to accuse him of being a tale bearer, certainly put it rather neatly when they said to him, "You are a telegraph."

Another pupil, who had a book from which a portion of the text had been torn, said to his teacher, "Please, ma'am, I cannot get my lesson. It is broken off."

The hopeful thing about the Alaska schools is the growing eagerness of the people that their children shall learn the white man's ways. One old man said, "I much prefer the white man's way. I had light. Now that I am old, I am come. But my eyelids are stiff and only a little light gets in."

The courage and devotion of the teachers have worked their way into the respect and affection of the people, and are leading them from barbarism to civilization. The roll of faithful servants in the cause of education is indeed a noble one. Since the establishment of the schools, in 1885, four teachers, with two wives and two children, have lost their lives by drowning. One was shot by whiskey smugglers while he was endeavoring to preserve the native village from being deluged with alcohol, and another was shot by three young men whom he had expelled from school for disorderly conduct.

In 1898 there were in Alaska eighteen public schools, with twenty teachers and an enrollment of twelve hundred and sixteen pupils—Dr. Sheldon Jackson in the Youth's Companion.

TWO LADIES TESTIFY

Speak in the Highest Terms of Laxa Liver Pills.

Everywhere the ladies are discarding the old-fashioned harsh laxatives and cathartics for Laxa-Liver Pills.

Three little fellows are so easy to take, act so gently, without any griping, laxating or sickening, and are so adapted to the constitution of the most delicate, that they have in truth become the ladies' favorite medicine.

Miss Anna Goulin, Cape Bald, N. B., says: "I had an attack of liver trouble and indigestion last spring and decided to buy Laxa-Liver Pills. They had a more lasting effect than any remedy I ever took, and I believe them to be the best medicine for liver trouble that is to be found."

Miss Ellen Whalen, Niagara Falls, Ont., says: "I had dyspepsia for two years, and took various remedies, but none of them cured me. I was advised to try Laxa-Liver Pills. They cured me promptly and effectively. Laxa-Liver Pills always cure biliousness, sick headache, dyspepsia, constipation, heartburn, water brash, catarrh of the stomach, coated tongue, bad breath, bilious and muddy complexion, etc."

As an "after dinner" pill they are most valuable, removing that full or bloated feeling and preventing indigestion.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR FLUX.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Plunket, Kr., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

HOTEL DAWSON JOHN MICHAEL, Prop. 55-57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 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The Daily Times.

Published every day (except Sunday) by the

Times Printing & Publishing Co.

W. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.
Office: 20 Broad street.
Telephone: No. 45.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Daily, one month, by carrier, 75

Daily, one month, by mail, 1.00

Three-a-Week Times, per annum, 1.50

One for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 11 o'clock a.m.; if received later than that hour, will be changed the following day.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor of the Times," Victoria, B.C.

The DAILY TIMES is On Sale at the Following Places in Victoria:

CASHMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 105 Douglas street.

EMORY'S CIGAR STAND, 23 Government street.

KNIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates street.

H. CHAS. MASON, Dawson Hotel Entrance, Yates street.

VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government street.

F. N. HIBBEN & COMPANY, 69 Government street.

F. CAMERON, Tobacconist, 92 Government street.

GEORGE MAISEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.

H. W. WALKER (Switch Grocery), Reginald road.

W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.

MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post-office, G.D.A. 3, Cook, Victoria West.

T. REDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.

A "SLATE."

The Colonist can defeat the government by printing a "slate" as easily as Capt. Bobol's company of fifty defeated an army of one hundred thousand men. By counting Mr. J. M. Martin of Rossland and Mr. Macpherson of Vancouver with the opposition, Mr. Helgesen as "conditionally opposed," leaving Mr. Prentice out of the House, and counting on the adhesion of Mr. Higgins, the thing is done. By this means, the government is very conclusively shown to be in a minority of three—the exact strength of parties being given, government, 18; opposition, 19; independent (Mr. Jos. Martin), 1. Which reminds us that figures cannot lie, although men who figure may.

There is absolutely no authority for counting Messrs. Martin and Macpherson with the opposition; it is nonsensical to say that Mr. Prentice will not take his seat; and it is more unsafe than "counting chickens before they are hatched" to place Mr. Higgins in the ranks of the Turners, which he left in disgust less than two years ago.

Mr. Joseph Martin and Mr. Higgins have publicly avowed their intention of opposing the government, although they have not said that they would join the opposition. Neither of these two gentlemen can have anything to do with the straight-line opposition, but as they have declared themselves they cannot be counted upon to support the government. These, then, are the only defections from the government ranks and the government has still a majority of two, over all, as follows:

Government—Semlin, Cotton, Hume, Henderson, McKennie, Porter, Munro, Deane, Tisdall, Kidd, Kinchard, Kelle, Wells, R. Smith, Kent, Green, J. M. Higgins, Prentice, Macpherson, Helgesen—20.

Opposition—Turner, Helmecken, Hall, McPhillips, Elberts, Pooley, Booth, Robertson, Bryden, Dunsmuir, McBride, Ellison, Smith, Baker, Irving, Clifford—14.

Independents—Jos. Martin, Higgins.

Majority of the government over the opposition, 4; over opposition and independents, 2.

VAIN BOASTERS.

The Kamloops Sentinel thinks the leaders of the opposition have shown their incapacity by neglecting to contest the return of the Attorney-General, particularly after having confidently predicted his defeat. We are inclined to the view that the opposition displayed great foresight in declining to challenge a verdict in New Westminster; their candidate would have been defeated easily and completely, and the demoralizing effect of a reverse would have been very great. Discretion was undoubtedly the better part of valor in this case. Better to have shown themselves to be only vain-boasters by shirking the issue at the last moment than to add thereto a crushing defeat at the polls, which would have exposed the hopeless weakness of their cause. Where they erred was to boast so loudly. But as the Sentinel points out they have been doing nothing else since the general election. "The opposition pa-

pers told us after Mr. Semlin formed his cabinet that he would never meet the Legislature. Then we were told that the next week of the session would see the defeat of the government. After the session we were told that the trial of certain election petitions would result in placing the government in a minority. The government's end was only a matter of a few days when Mr. Semlin's request to Mr. Jos. Martin to resign his portfolio was made known. Mr. Henderson, Mr. Martin's successor, could not possibly be elected, and so the government would surely go this time." Rob the Colonist of the privilege of prophesying and its usefulness as a political mentor would be gone. Friends of the government will not wish to do that; it would be like taking from a comedy the only fun there is in it.

MR. PRENTICE'S SEAT.

The Colonist has said several times that the member for East Lillooet would not take his seat next session and this morning repeats the statement. It says: "Mr. Prentice will hardly risk proceedings for a penalty for illegally sitting, even if he should believe himself qualified."

It is most extraordinary that any newspaper would thus attempt to deceive the public. Mr. Prentice, no doubt, understands his position very well, and will be found in his seat when the session opens; but the general public may be misled by these constantly reiterated misrepresentations.

Section 2 of chapter 24, passed at the last session of the Legislature enacts as follows: "Mr. J. D. Prentice, who was declared elected for the East Riding of Lillooet district at the last general election may, until after the determination of the election petition pending against him, sit and vote in the Legislative Assembly for the province of British Columbia without incurring the penalties provided by section 23 of the Constitution Act."

The Turners who entered a protest against Mr. Prentice's election have failed to prosecute the case. It is no fault of the member of East Lillooet that a judicial decision on the alleged grounds of disqualification has not yet been given; it is altogether the fault of the petitioners, who have been afraid, apparently, to bring the question to an issue. It would now seem that they have been living in a sort of fool's paradise, thinking all the time that the act quoted only applied to last session. The act, it will be observed, distinctly provides that Mr. Prentice may sit and vote "until after the determination of the election petition pending against him" without incurring penalties.

BRITISH TRADE.

The ultra protectionist papers in Canada periodically raise the cry that the day is fast approaching when Great Britain will be compelled in self-defence to abandon forever her present policy and return to the system which she abandoned many years ago. The following extract from the London Financial News has set them all going again:

"The total value of the exports from the United States during the year ended June 30 last was \$1,274,452,500. During the same month ended on the same date the total value of English exports was \$128,321,894. Multiply this figure by two, and the result into dollars, and you get, say, \$1,283,218,900 to compare with the American export trade has now about an equal aggregate value with our own, while the more valuable home market is in her case roughly twice as large as ours."

The significance of this comparison is heightened by recollection of the circumstances that taking a series of years and a per head basis—our export trade is, despite the recent spurt, marked by retrogression showing no signs of growth—a growth showing no signs of diminution. The big American increase and it may be regarded as the central fact in the situation—has been in manufactures. It can hardly be necessary to tell our readers with what special force American development in this direction strikes at England, or to discourse to them on the comparative value of an export trade in manufactures over one in raw materials and primary articles of merchandise; but it is important that they should bear these facts in mind, to estimate the reading of the continued expansion of the exports from the United States—articles other than the four staples—breadstuffs, raw cotton, provisions and petroleum.

The Montreal Star argues from this article that the British statesmen show lack of perception in allowing this American expansion to continue without doing something to check it, such, for instance, as shutting United States goods out of the British market. It is necessary to say that these economic questions have been thoroughly studied by those in charge of the welfare of the old land, and that they are pursuing a system which they judge to be for the greatest good of the greatest number. A nation with the resources of the United States cannot be hampered to any extent by any laws that may be enacted, and in spite of all that Germany and France may do in the protective line her commerce will continue to expand. There are certain lines of manufacture in which the Americans excel and there are others in which the British cannot be beaten, so let each go on her own way and the world at large will be the gainer. Both countries are prosperous just now, but the probability is that this prosperity will remain with Britain, while the regularly recurring period of hard times will pay its accustomed visit to the United States. The history of the last few decades is indicative of the correctness of this prediction.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

To the people of Victoria, for obvious reasons, there is no subject which possesses more interest than anything pertaining to the navy. The new commander-in-chief has just arrived and has inaugurated what gives every indication of being one of the most memorable terms in the history of this station; while the regret is general at the departure of one of the most popular officers whom duty has placed for a time in our midst and now calls to another sphere. The vessels of the navy are the guardians of our shores, to the maintenance of which Canada does not as yet contribute one cent. Of course the chief object of the fleet is to protect British commerce, and in order to do that effectively, with a mercantile marine plying in every part of the globe, naval stations are necessary in every ocean. There are now 43 ships of all sizes in the British navy and \$22,500,000 is being spent annually in adding to this great fleet. This, however, is a special year, and \$46,500,000 will be expended on new war vessels and \$5,000,000 will be devoted to repairs and alterations on old ships. In twelve years the British government has laid out \$650,000,000 on the navy. Two hundred of the finest fighting machines that ever floated have been built in the past eleven years. The backbone of this fleet, upon which the greatest reliance is placed, is the line-of-battle ships, of which there are 64, representing an expenditure of \$250,000,000. These floating fortresses are manned by 50,000 officers and men and mount 2,671 guns. Added to these 157 cruisers, 22 of which are armored, of a value of \$54,000,000; 113 protected cruisers, representing \$145,000,000; and 16 unprotected cruisers, and you have a summary of the number of the strongest vessels. Of the smaller craft there are 218 torpedo boats and destroyers and 35 large torpedo vessels. The estimated cost of this formidable fleet is \$500,000,000, and if the 22 vessels now in process of construction are added to this we have a grand total of \$550,000,000.

Canadians, perhaps, do not take as much interest in this magnificent combination of wealth and strength as they would if they were contributors to its maintenance; but it is satisfactory to them to know that they have such efficient protection for their shipping, which covers seventh in tonnage in the merchant marine of the world and represents \$150,000,000 in value.

The San Francisco Chronicle devotes a column or so of space to explain the reason why American locomotive engines give better satisfaction on British railways than the home-made machines. The Chronicle is a little hasty in its conclusions, as we have the assurance of the manager of one of the British roads that the foreign engines do not give as good service as the home-made ones and were merely ordered because it was impossible to obtain them at home, as the shops there had worked for a year ahead. Our neighbors have not yet captured the British locomotive trade, although there is no tariff barrier to keep them out. The American manufacturers have their home market pretty safely preserved.

The Union Bay correspondent of the Nanaimo Herald comments upon the need of a J. P. He says: "We have to walk or pull a boat about 12 miles to see one; some settlers have to go as much as 20 and 35 miles. J. P.'s are indispensable adjuncts of civilization. They are not needed all the time, but when they are wanted, they are wanted badly." A convenience so easily provided should be at the service of every settler. No doubt Attorney-General Henderson will see that Union Bay is at once provided with a competent J. P.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer seems to insinuate that three men were lynched in Dawson the other day. It says: "Dawson is away ahead of Seattle. The citizens of the first-named place got overheated and hanged three men the other day." This comment is reprinted in another paper and headed "Seattle wants a lynching." We think so, too. The lynchings can always find a fitting subject in a Seattle newspaper office.

This is the opinion of the London Times of Canada and Canadians:

"Hardly any people in the world have accomplished so much as Canada in the generation that has gone by since the colonies became a nation and set themselves to the task of making the most of the splendid inheritance they therefore held as their common country. The growth of Canada has been not merely continuous; it has been progressive. She is greater, wealthier, and more united now than at any previous period, and to her future there is no visible limit."

We would advise the writer of the letter signed "Voter" to give the facts to the mayor, chief of police, or police commissioners. Much more will be accomplished in that way than by publication.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor: As the public has so generously subscribed for seats for the Godfrey band concert they are entitled to have the acoustics of the Drill Hall as nearly perfect as possible. In order to prevent the music from reverberating amongst the rafters, might I suggest that the rafters and along the side walls, Dan Godfrey's band is a fine band; let us have the full benefit of its beautiful music and not spoil the ship for "A" harbor of tar."

FOUNDER.

We have opened up a new line of blankets and can guarantee them as first-class goods. Weller Bros.

Cottage City Arrives

Brings Down a Number of Unfortunates From the Edmonton Trail.

A Partial List of Those Who Perished in the Kotzebue District.

Rich Jack Wade Creek-Big Quarts Find-Other News of the North.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company are still keeping up their practice of bringing their Alaskan excursion steamers into this port in the dreary hours of early morn. All through the now closing excursion season the steamers of this company have arrived between the hours of midnight and 4 a.m., when the mangle of night is covering the city and the excursionists are thus deprived of a portion of what was promised in the company's advertising for the excursion, for they were barred from seeing the beautiful scenic attractions Victoria has to offer (see the company's advertising folder).

It was soon after midnight when the Cottage City, Capt. D. Wallace, tied up at the outer wharf. She had a large crowd of excursionists on board, some of the Klondikers, strangers of the big party which caught the Humboldt, and 40 unfortunates from trail from Edmonton. These poor fellows, many of whom were utter wrecks supporting themselves on crutches, hobbled down the gangplank to the wharf, all of which may be condensed into "It was a awful trip. Many have died. Scurvy filled many graves. It was terrible." They are for the most part stragglers of the party brought down from Glenora by the government relief steamer. According to news given by them, the steamer Strathcona was to have brought yesterday for Glenora to bring down the last detachment of the victims of the death trail from Edmonton.

News is given by the arrivals of the death at Glenora from scurvy a week ago of Hiram Wells, formerly a prominent politician of Missouri. There were also some unfortunates on board from another district, where men who went to find gold found death instead—the Kotzebue country. From one, who said the country was absolutely barren, the following list of some of those who have perished there was obtained: J. L. Oederunk, last residence Portland, Or., died at Spring Gulch from overwork.

E. C. Mead, Sumner, Wash., 54; Jesse Lee, black leg; Charles A. Leonard, Cleveland, O., 49; Stony Camp, heart failure; Sablin Harris, Oakland, Cal., 79; Rellly Camp, black leg; T. E. Truesler, San Francisco, 50; Nugget Creek; droopy; F. Snyder, Seattle, 55; Reed River; spinal meningitis; C. R. Hay, Lawrence, Kas., 38; Ambler City; scurvy; H. Gross, Kansas City, 50; Ambler City; scurvy; G. Miller, Iowa, 45; Millers Pass; drowned; A. C. Reed, Buffalo, N.Y., 70; Pick River; black leg; J. J. Murrat, Los Angeles, 55; Kogoluk River; scurvy; M. Nelson, Hammond, Ind., 25; Monok River; black leg; G. R. Loomis, Leconte, Wash.; Kobuk River; black leg; J. Chandler, Hoodsburg, Cal., 67; Kotzebue Camp; N. P. Brown, Kansas, 63; Monokuk River; black leg; Captain C. Smith, Blakeley, Wash.; Salawik River; scurvy; Robert Becker, San Francisco, 55; Pick River; scurvy; F. Krudner, Bay City, Mich., Salawik River; scurvy; F. Johnson, Blakeley, Wash., Salawik River; scurvy; D. McCall, Velt, Wis., Salawik River; scurvy; J. Messing, San Jose, Cal., 65; steamer Agassiz, heart failure; Flickinger Brothers, Princeton, Ky., Salawik River; murdered; W. L. Simpson, McDermott, Nev., 50; Monokuk River; scurvy; C. Benjaminson, Grand Harbor, N.D., 50; Reed River; scurvy; George McCoy, Montana, Noatak River; missing; Charles Deadrick, Spearfish, S.D., Salawik River; missing; Frank Robinson, Utah, 55; Noatak River; scurvy; Mr. Treilite, California, 40; Noatak River; scurvy; S. H. Dobins, South America, Noatak River; scurvy; Joe Stearn, Butte City, Mont., Noatak River; scurvy; A. M. Farbill, Texas, 45; Hotham Inlet (mission); scurvy; Mr. Martin, Santa Rosa, Cal., 45; Noatak River; missing; F. Howard, Fall River, Mass., Hotham Inlet; drowned; J. Howard, Fall River, Mass., Hotham Inlet; drowned; J. Graham, Fall River, Mass., Hotham Inlet; drowned; S. Willmoth, Fall River, Mass., Hotham Inlet; drowned; John Morris, London, England, Escholts Bay; drowned; Unknown, Hotham Inlet; drowned; J. Freeman, Seattle, Wash., Escholts Bay, accidentally shot; Peter Nelson, Fairhaven, Wash., 55; Salawik River; scurvy; Mr. Benz, Bay City, Mich., 57; Kogoluk River; scurvy; L. J. Bernhardt, Seattle, Wash., 46; Escholts Bay; drowned; Martin Borah, Italy, 29; Hotham Inlet (mission); scurvy; S. F. Muller, San Francisco, Kotzebue Camp (Koonok); drowned; The last does not include a party who left Hotham Inlet for Cape Nome, who

are reported to have been drowned. The list is as full as could be ascertained to July 21st, but as is known the territory covers a wide field and it is impossible to give a full list of the many unfortunates who have found death elsewhere in the district.

Rich reports are given by arrivals from the inside from Jack Wade Creek in the Forty Mile district. A correspondent of a Dawson paper received by the steamer says: "I have just got back from a trip to Jack Wade Creek. He is a record-breaker. There seems to be a pay-streak wherever a hole is sunk. The bench above No. 7, lower discovery, is without a rival. It is no trick for a man to pick out \$200 per hour with his fingers and a little stick to scratch away with the dirt, to say nothing about a gold pan. Joe Tewan picked \$15 in less than forty minutes the day I was there, the largest nugget weighing \$35. Steelsmith took out twelve and a half ounces in less than one-half an hour.

Jack Wade is twenty-five miles long and is away ahead of Eldorado without a doubt. According to a recent arrival from Forty Mile, Klondike, operators have bonded a number of claims on Jack Wade. He reports that "bedrock can be turned up literally filled with nuggets, and if I had not seen it I would have sworn it was planted."

The gold, he says, resembles the Klondike French Hill product. Another story of a rich find nearer home is given by a Skagway paper. The Budget says: "A rich gold ledge is reported to have been struck on Taku Arm of Tagish Lake, not far from Log Cabin, which goes \$50 to the ton."

News is given from Juneau of a narrow escape of the big hoist of the Treadwell mines from destruction by fire and but for the promptitude of the employees with their hose cart the buildings at the mines might now have been but a heap of ashes. As it was, the fire was extinguished before it had gained much headway.

Arrangements are being made at Juneau for connection with the telegraph line which is connecting Bennett and Dawson. A company for this purpose has been formed, composed of B. M. Bonrends, a banker of Juneau; J. F. Maloney, a prominent attorney, and O. H. Swinehart, and organized a few weeks ago with a capital stock of \$50,000. The purpose of this company is to construct a connecting line from Juneau to Skagway by the White Pass railway to be used and at Bennett connection will be arranged with the Canadian government line to Dawson. G. B. Swinehart, one of the promoters, says the intention of his company is, when the line to Skagway is in operation to consider the laying of a cable to the Sound.

As usual there was a boundary-studying congress among the tourists, Congressman Needham, of California, made the round trip on the Cottage City. The steamer left for the Sound at 1:30 a.m.

SHE OPERATES A SAWMILL.

A Woman Who Does a Large and Successful Lumber Business in Arizona.

Miss Amelia B. Judson became a saw-miller all in one day. Six or seven years ago her brother, Andrew B. Judson, left St. Louis and went to northern Arizona, convinced that there was money in developing the sugar-pine forests of Coconino county, between Williams, Arizona, and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado river. Inside of a year he invested \$38,000 in timber lands and established the Judson lumber camp twenty-two miles northwest of Williams. He made a specialty of timber suitable for boxes for the California fruit trade, and from the 1.6 start was successful.

In June, 1898, young Judson's mother and sister came to visit him. Miss Amelia Judson had just finished her course at Cornell University, and expected, after leaving Arizona, to go to Paris to study art. But misfortune prevented. Only a week before she and her mother had intended to return to St. Louis, Andrew Judson became suddenly ill with typhoid fever and died. That was last October. There was but one thing to do. Three important contracts for lumber and box material were in course of fulfillment when the ambitious young lumberman died. Both mother and sister realized that thousands of dollars of their money was tied up in the lumber camp, and that the only way to save it, avoiding the sacrifice of a forced sale, was to keep the plant in operation.

And so it was that the college bred Amelia Judson became a sawmillier in the heart of the Bill Williams mountains of Arizona. She went to the office and took charge. The rough men who saw her wondered at her pluck and resolved to help her in every way possible. She went into the woods with the loggers and learned every detail of the work for converting a standing tree into lumber or boxes. She got her brother's contracts out in time, took further orders and prospered at every turn. "Handling a sawmill has passed the experimental stage with me," said Miss Judson. The fact that we have made money every month since February, or since I got the run of the work, is no credit of mine, but the result of my brother's establishment of the business. I like the work very much, and I shall not doubt continue it. I am never lonesome out there in the camp, for the work so occupies all my waking hours that I never have time to dwell on sentimentalities."—Chicago Chronicle.

A Gullmark correspondent writes: Little sewer wheels, in form not unlike the Burman prayer wheels, are now in use on the golf links in Kashmir. They are conducted to silence, as when one makes a particularly good stroke, one takes the wheel hurriedly from the caddy and violently turns it round.—Morning Post, Delhi.

It is not so easy to do good as those may imagine who never try.—Richard Sharp.

CASTORA

For Infants and Children.

For Infants and Children.

For Infants and Children.

For Infants and Children.

For Infants and Children.

For Infants and Children.

For Infants and Children.

"The Slater Rational Shape."

One of the most popular shapes in which the "Slater Shoe" is built.

Designed for gentlemen who appreciate a shoe with graceful curves which respect their corns and tender foot-points. A lovely shoe that looks well and, a big man, strong claims to beauty—stronger claims to comfort and fashionable withal.

Made in all "Slater Shoe" styles, shown in the new catalogue which can be obtained by asking or a postal.

Every pair Goodyear welted, makers' name and price stamped on the soles.

\$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50.

J. FULLERTON AND J. H. BAKER, SOLE LOCAL AGENTS.

Bond Paper.

Formerly people were content to write their letters on cheap ruled-writing paper, but improved taste creates a demand for best quality of BOND—a very different thing. The price has been all that stood in the way of its general adoption. We have just received, however, 120 Reams of the best quality—looks like parchment—with our own watermark—

"PROVINCE BOND."

And as we are changing our name must clear it out at a sacrifice—at the price of common paper. We will print your Letter or Billheads, or Cheques with your own name on, on fine-est grade, etc., etc. Don't delay—it is going fast.

Province Publishing Co., Ltd. Ly's Near New P.O.

MILITARY AND CLERICAL TITLES.

"No form of distinction can be devised which won't presently be counterfeited. The titles of General, Colonel and Major, earned in the field, are as surely very honorable; but these very titles are given by the hundred to carter knights who never saw a battle. In like manner the distinctive appellations of learning have been vulgarized. When you are introduced to Dr. Jones you don't know whether to consult him about your soul, or your rheumatism, or your horse, or your libel suit, or religion of the Ethiopians, or the malleability of aluminum."

"If he is a minister," said the irrefragable Y, "the chances are that he is at least doubly a 'doctor.'"

"Clerical fondness for titles seems to have come in along with the fashion for surtitles," remarked Q. "No person over 30, and within a day's journey of college, lacks a D. D. Sometimes I wonder whether chapel services conducted by the Right Rev. John Doe, LL.D., D.D., D.C.L., will edify my son as much as those conducted by the Very Reverend Richard Roe, S.T.D., LL.D., LL.D. I should suppose the college bill for printing all these predicates and appendages of vanity would be so large that the German P.T. would have to be substituted for them."—Harvard Graduate's Magazine.

ELECTRIC CAR HEATING.

The great objection to the stove is that it heats the space near it to an uncomfortable degree, while the more distant places, especially at the forward end, remain cold. Cars should not be kept warm, especially in city service, as people seldom remove wraps on entering, and any temperature above 50 or 55 degrees F. becomes oppressive.

The heat due to the presence of people in the car alone reaches an appreciable amount. Experiments by the writer showed a difference of from 15 to 25 degrees F. between the temperature inside and outside of a loaded car in service with no heating apparatus in operation. On the whole, it is perfectly safe for ordinary temperature climates to supply heating apparatus capable of raising the temperature of the empty car in motion 35 degrees F. Even if the external temperature fall to zero, this will give 50 to 55 degrees F. inside a loaded car, and this is ample for comfort.

Despite its inferior economy, the electric heater has many advantages, which are rapidly making it a general favorite with both managers and the riding public. It is clean; there are no ashes or coal littered about the car; it does not take up any seating capacity; the heat is distributed over all parts of the car, and the warm air sweeping over the floor keeps it dry, as no stove can. They are always in place, ready to be put in service in case of a chilly evening, or any unseasonable weather.

They require, however, rather more current than is generally assumed. To heat an eighteen or twenty-foot closed car 30 degrees F. takes at least nine amperes, while a twenty-five foot body will take twelve to fourteen amperes for the same rise in temperature. Roughly speaking, it requires about three watts, or at 500 volts, 0.006 ampere per cubic foot of car space.—Casier's Magazine.

The bicycle is about to be used in the design of a new American postage stamp. A mounted bicycle messenger boy will be the central figure of the special delivery stamp for use in Cuba.—Anglo-Dutchman, Amsterdam.

Savoy Theatre

BANNER SHOW OF THE SEASON

Engaged at an Enormous Expense

JOHN FLYNN and JENNIE GINGHARD

Burlesques Par Excellence.

Reappearance of

STANLEY and SCANLON

Musical Artists.

And a Capable Company of Vandeville Artists.

And a Capable Company of Vandeville Artists.

And a Capable Company of Vandeville Artists.

And a Capable Company of Vandeville Artists.

Championship Lacrosse Match

VANCOUVER vs. J.B.I.A.A.

AT CALEDONIA GROUNDS

ON SATURDAY, 26th INSTANT.

Ball faced at 3 p.m.

Final Notice.

All accounts against the Societies' Re-Union Committee must be sent in to the Secretary not later than 5 p.m. Friday, Aug. 25th inst. No accounts will be received after this date. Final meeting of the Committee takes place at Pioneer Hall, Friday evening next, at 8 p.m. sharp.

PHIL R. SMITH, Secy. Re-Union Committee.



**A Combined
Shoulder, Brace
and Suspenders
For Men and a
Skirt Supporter
For Women.**

C. H. BOWES, CHEMIST.
No. 100 Government street.
We Dispense Prescriptions.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria
Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Aug. 25, a. m.—The barometer remains abnormally low over Northern British Columbia and the Canadian Territories, and high off the neighboring American coast. Rain is falling on the Lower Mainland, elsewhere the weather is fair in this province, and sharp frosts have occurred in Cariboo. In Manitoba and vicinity the weather has become fine and warmer.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.94; temperature, 54; minimum, 50; wind, 8 miles W.; weather, fair.

New Westminster—Barometer, 29.90; temperature, 50; minimum, 46; wind, calm; rain, 1.0; weather, rain.

Nanaimo—Wind, S. W.; weather, fair. Kamloops—Barometer, 29.82; temperature, 52; minimum, 52; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

Barkerville—Barometer, 29.50; temperature, 52; minimum, 30; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

Seah, Wash.—Barometer, 29.94; temperature, 52; minimum, 52; wind, 6 miles W.; weather, clear.

Portland, Oregon—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, 54; minimum, 54; wind, 10 miles S.; weather, cloudy.

Tacoma—Barometer, 29.83; temperature, 52; minimum, 52; wind, 10 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.94; temperature, 54; minimum, 52; wind, 12 miles S. W.; weather, fair.

Forecast.
For 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Saturday.
Victoria and vicinity—Fresh westerly winds, fair, stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland—Moderate to fresh winds, partly fair, with occasional showers.

Cariboo—Moderate to fresh winds, partly fair, with occasional showers.

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—Use Blue Ribbon Flavoring Extract.

—APIOL AND STEEL pills at Jack-

son's Drug Store, 55 Douglas St.

—Trade and Labor excursion to Nanaimo Labor Day, \$1.50; under 12, 75c.

—The Board of School Trustees will meet on Monday evening in the secretary's office at 8 o'clock.

—For preserving season Brakins, Wall & Co. import by each steamer Peaches, Apricots, etc., fresh, at lowest prices. Full line of Fruit Jars in stock.

—The man on the street corner advertises his wares—by wind. If you buy and find you are sold, it's your fault. You take no chances in buying "HONDI" Ask all those friends of yours who use it.

—Dr. W. J. Harvey, F.O.M.C.I., is authorized for the statement that ninety per cent. of all headaches are due to errors of refraction, defects of vision, an insufficiency of the eye muscles, and his phenomenal success in the treatment of those cases is a guarantee of the correctness of the assertion.

—Mr. Justice Martin has dismissed the application for the dismissal of the petition against the return of Mr. Kane as an alderman of Kaslo. The judgment was based upon the grounds that the municipal election regulations, so far as they deal with an election in any city other than Victoria, are invalid. Mr. Barnard for the application and Mr. Arthur Davey contra.

—The "Terrible Turk," the 200 pound wrestler, who has been "starling" the Sound cities, arrived in Victoria last night, and his manager is at the Queen's. He is anxious to arrange a match here, and if an opponent can be secured it is understood the event will come off very shortly at the Savoy theatre. He is also endeavoring to arrange matches in Vancouver and Nanaimo.

—Go to Nanaimo Labor Day, Monday, September 4th, \$1.50; children 75c.

—Hewitt Bostock, M.P., for Yale-Cariboo, arrived from the mainland for the Islander yesterday, this being his first visit to the province since his departure from attending the session of the Federal house. Mr. Bostock has spent some time at Kamloops, Ducks and Vancouver on his way to Victoria, and will remain at the coast for some weeks. Hon. Sydney Fisher is expected in British Columbia in September, and will attend the Kamloops Agricultural exhibition which opens on the 20th of that month. The minister will also visit the Vernon show and will be in New Westminster at the time of the exhibition in the Royal City, extending his visit to Victoria. Asked this morning as to the prospects of a general election for the Dominion house, Mr. Bostock expressed the opinion that it would possibly take place next year, after the harvesting operations are concluded.

—Letters were received yesterday by Mrs. J. C. Voss from her husband, and by Manager Lorenz of the Queen's hotel, from Capt. Haan, from San Blas, Mexico. Both letters were taken up largely with private matters, but incidental mention was made of the fact that the Voss went through two stiff blows on the journey down and proved herself a capital sea host. San Blas is an old Spanish town, and the Victorians were finding plenty of relics of the old Spanish occupation and regime to while away the time spent there. They were indeed quite lionized, the mayor waiting upon them and offering them horses and other accommodation for viewing the place. Full advantage was taken by the party of the exceptional bathing facilities during their stay, and the white skins of the visitors were a constant source of fondement to the swarthy natives. They intended leaving San Blas to continue the voyage on August 14th. The letters occupied sixteen days in coming from Mexico.

—Don't miss the excursion to Nanaimo Labor Day, Sept. 4th, \$1.50 and 75c.

—It was reported to the provincial police this morning that an Indian had been assaulted on the Songhees reserve. No particulars can be obtained except that the assault was committed with an axe, the Indian being struck on the head.

—Residents of Victoria West were terrified for a short time yesterday evening by a young brute which broke its chain and attempted entrance at the windows of some of the houses. Brain, rejoicing in his newly found liberty, gave chase to the children, and inflicted a small sized reign of terror until captured and taken back to bondage.

—Deputy Attorney-General Maclean returned from Nanaimo on today's train. Mr. Maclean conferred with the inspector of coal mines, Mr. T. Morgan, relative to the employment of Chinese at the pit head of the Extension colliery. Some days ago the inspector found the Chinamen working at the place mentioned, and at once notified Manager A. Bryden, of the Extension mine, that the Chinamen were employed contrary to the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act. The Chinamen were, in the meantime, discharged, this rendering a conference on this particular subject between the inspector and the deputy attorney-general unnecessary. Mr. Maclean spent some time in looking into matters relating to the governance of the mines, and his trip was not wholly fruitless.

—Notwithstanding the many difficulties in the way, Superintendent Beaven, who has charge of the work on Fort Street, is making good progress with the block-paving, and expects to have the job completed by the end of next week. In the east the work of laying paving blocks is a distinct trade, and a good workman will place 60 square yards in a day. In Victoria, Mr. Beaven says, where inexperienced men have to be employed, not more than ten yards can be laid daily by each man, and this naturally retards progress. For a considerable distance along that part of the street where they are working the blocks have to be sawn specially to fit the street car rails, the projecting bolts and cables making this a very tedious process. In a day or two the blocks will have been laid beyond this point, and the workmen having mastered the rudiments of the art, the work may be expected to move along expeditiously. Visitors remark the substantial appearance of the job, which obviates the probability of the blocks ever having to be replaced from defective workmanship. Concrete is being run between the intersections, giving the surface a smooth and hard face.

—The marriage of Mr. T. Braemer and Miss Brandt took place at the residence of the Rev. G. Smith on Monday, Aug. 14th.

—Mr. Braemer has just returned from Klondike.

—Mr. G. Watson is working his claims on Hewachia creek steadily.

—Both bridges across the Sumas have been condemned as unsafe, and two new ones are to be built. Mr. G. Smith, C. E., surveyed the site for the upper bridge. It will cross the river just over the falls.

—Mrs. Maitland-Douglas and son left by Monday's stage for her home at Duncan, having spent a fortnight with relatives here.

—Mr. S. Toy returned from Victoria by yesterday's stage. The Golden Eagle is still being working steadily.

—The last boat took 10 tons of very high-grade ore to Victoria from the 3 W's mine.

—The road men are busy in the settlement now widening some of the roads.

Circus! Circus! Circus!

There are many sights worth seeing. The main attraction will be to John Bros. window, where they are displaying their prize Tea and Coffee; in each package there is a 10c check worth its face value in crockery, glass ware or books and shoes. This blend of Tea and Coffee is second to none. A trial package will convince you it is giving a 5 per cent. discount with every cash purchase.

JOHNS BROS.

No. 250 DOUGLAS STREET.

ROSSLAND'S COURT HOUSE.

Contract Awarded to a Kootenay Man—Win Cost About \$40,000.

The contract for the erection of the new court house at Rossland has been awarded to James Law, the contractor, of Rossland, the contract price being in the neighborhood of \$40,000.

In this connection it is worthy of note that the government have given the important work to a local man, instead of following the practice of their predecessors in selecting non-resident contractors. The people of the Kootenay district will also be well pleased that they are to obtain a court house in keeping with the importance of the city, the expenditure of \$40,000, now authorized, comparing very favorably with that of \$60,000 appropriated for the same work by the late government.

Work will be commenced at once, and the contractor will lose as little time as possible in its completion.

POLICE MATTERS.

Logan Case To-Morrow—Turnbull Committed—J. A. MacKinnon on Trial.

Contrary to expectation, the Logan case was not taken up at today's sitting of the police court, other matters requiring the attention of the magistracy and it being desired to have a clear course, free from possible interruptions, when that case is again continued.

Considerable time was occupied in the further hearing of the charge against Thomas Turnbull, who is accused of breaking the window of the Empire restaurant, Johnson street. The charge was amended to one of malicious injury, which comes within the jurisdiction of the court of assize, and after the evidence had been repeated and one or two witnesses had been examined the prisoner was committed for trial. Turnbull is a loquacious and argumentative individual, and when given permission to ask witnesses questions, persisted in making statements, which he delivered with considerable emphasis. It appeared that the meal he had, and for which he refused to pay, consisted of bacon and eggs and the usual extras, "just like the leg of mutton and trimmings, your honor," as the chief said, and this the prisoner claimed was priced in the "catalogue" at 29 cents. He contended that the attempt to make him pay 25 cents, and hence the row.

M. Vasilatos the Douglas street fruit vendor who appeared yesterday to answer to the charge of obstructing the sidewalk with his boxes of fruit, was fined \$7.50 or 15 days in default. He paid the money.

The first of the prosecutions intended to compel compliance with the sewers connection by-law, the outcome of the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the city council, was brought up this morning, the defendants being the B. C. Land & Investment Agency. A remand was taken until the 20th.

Francis Breach will come up for trial to-morrow on the charge of vagrancy. Dr. Garrick, who has been in the lock-up for safe keeping, will be removed to New Westminster asylum for the insane.

J. A. MacKinnon, well known in Victoria, is in the toils in Vancouver, charged with an offence under section 178 of the criminal code. It will be remembered that some months ago there were grave allegations against this man in Victoria, but no proceedings were taken. He was released on his own recognizance on a charge of conspiracy against those interested in the prosecution. He was granted a remand until to-day to secure legal assistance. MacKinnon was at one time manager of the Hotel Vancouver, and in the last seven years has been in police court trouble in several cities; New Westminster and Spokane amongst them.

A NEW WATER WHEEL.

Invented by a Resident of Victoria West—Will be Used at a New West Coast Mill.

Victoria West houses an inventor, H. Jones, one of the residents of the Western suburb, has now under construction at the Albion Iron Works an improved water wheel, which, instead of acting with the side movement of all existing water wheels, will work with a downward action. The wheel, which will be 60 horse power, will be finished in about a week, and will be on exhibition at the iron works. According to the inventor's theories, which, however, yet remain to be tested in practice, this wheel will supply at least 15 per cent. more power than the wheels now in use. It is covered by six patents. The wheel is to be used in a saw mill shortly to be established near the mouth of the Jordan river. The machinery for this mill, which is to be constructed by Victoria, is now lying on the C.P.N. wharf. The main purpose of the mill will be to supply the British Columbia market with barrels and boxes.

"To err is human," but to continue the mistake of neglecting your blood is folly. Keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SHIPPING NEWS

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY ALONG THE WATERFRONT.

Steamer Humboldt was in serious danger on her last voyage down from the North, says the Seattle Times. Life boats were manned, life preservers given out and the crew ordered at the boats in preparation for what seemed a sure disaster. It was at Seymour Narrows where a few years ago the British man-of-war was sunk and all on board lost. The ship had been steaming along at half speed, so as to reach and go through the narrows at flood tide, at which time it is only safe for ships of such draught to pass through. One of the pilots had gone below for a few hours of sleep after warning the other pilot not to attempt the narrows till flood tide. According to passengers, as soon as the pilot was asleep, full speed was put on and the ship was steered for the narrows. When part of the way in at a place where two currents meet and a sort of maelstrom, the ship got in such a dangerous position that preparations for shipwreck were made. Finally, with the greatest care, the boat was steered through another channel to a less dangerous place, and where she awaited flood tide before proceeding. The lady passengers were thrown into a panic and great excitement was caused aboard ship by this attempt to make the narrows at the wrong time.

Juneau papers received by the Cottage City tell of a race between that vessel and the Humboldt on the up-trip in which the Cottage City showed her heels to the Humboldt. The Alaska Dispatch says: The long expected race between the rival steamers, the Cottage City and Humboldt, materialized yesterday, and the finish was something of a surprise to many of the spectators who could not believe that the fast steamer Humboldt had met her Waterloo in an exciting race from Wrangell to Juneau. From a careful estimate of time the Cottage City beat the Humboldt seven hours in running time between Seattle and Wrangell. The Humboldt kindly consented to await extreme high tide in the Wrangell Narrows so as to make it an even race from that point to Juneau. They both cleared away at the same time and the Cottage took the lead, gained the entrance to the narrows first, walked away from her rival, and docked in Juneau 10 minutes ahead of the Humboldt, which settles for the time being the question of speed between the rival steamers.

The enforcement of the order that freight clerks of the Pacific Coast Co. at San Francisco are to receive no freight bonus to this port unless manifests of the steamer's cargo have been shown to be between \$10,000 and \$15,000. Since the Yukon river opened this spring San Francisco has been shipping large amounts of fresh fruit, canned fruit, canned vegetables, dried fruits, raisins, etc., to Victoria merchants, to fill the orders received from Dawson and points of the Yukon basin.

The German warship Geler is not the only foreign warship about to visit Esquimalt. Two others are coming, a Frenchman and an Italian. The vessel of the French will be the Protel, now in the South, and the Italian visitor will be a training ship now in the waters of the Far East. She will leave for this port on September 1st. Her name has not been learned.

A dispatch from San Francisco says the steamer Portland of the A. C. Co., reached there last evening from St. Michael and Inialaska. She had on board 60 returning prospectors and treasure amounting to \$1,500,000 in gold, consigned for the most part to the Alaska Commercial Co. The bulk of the treasure is said to be from the Cape Nome goldfields.

British ship Drumblair will be towed to Vancouver this evening by the tug Lorne. From Vancouver the Lorne will go to Departure Bay and after coaling there, to the Cape, seeking.

The loading place of the park J. L. Wood, which is to take mining props for Mexico, is not Cowichan, as reported, but Ganges Harbor.

Steamer Roanoke has not been impressed as a transport as reported and will leave on her third voyage to St. Michael on September 1st.

A cablegram from Hong Kong announces the arrival there at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning of R.M.S. Empress of India from this port.

Steamer Aha, a little craft of four tons, left to-day for the Gordon river with a party of young men on a hunting trip.

Steam collier, Robert Adamson passed cut this morning from Nanaimo with 5,000 tons of coal for San Francisco.

British ship Drumblair is making a long trip from Montevideo. She is 100 days out to-day.

Tug Daley is in from Chematus and has cleared to return to that port.

The ship Kirkhill re-commenced discharging this morning.

Now that the fishing season is over about 200 Japs are intending to leave by

Thorpe's Ginger Beer

For Shandygaffs.

TELEPHONE 135
P. O. BOX 180

THE FISHING SEASON.

Fly Fishing. Salmon Fishing.

A full line of RODS, REELS, FLIES, ETC., SALMON LINES, SPOONS, SPECIAL TROLLING TACKLE.

AT FOX'S, 78 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF

NEW FALL GOODS

Are now ready for your inspection. They consist of all the Latest Shades and Novelties in Fire Suitings.

CREIGHTON & CO. THE TAILORS, 16 BROAD STREET.

The next outward steamer for the Mikado's land.

Steamer Islander left Vancouver at 1:30, connecting with the train from the East.

Steamer Oscar left this morning for New Westminster.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

[Reported by E. S. TACKETT & Co.]

New York, Aug. 25.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange:

Open. High. Low. Close.

Am. Sugar 14 1/4 14 1/4 13 3/4 13 3/4

C. H. & O. 13 1/4 13 1/4 12 3/4 12 3/4

C. M. & St. P. 13 1/4 13 1/4 12 3/4 12 3/4

Manhattan 11 3/4 11 3/4 11 1/4 11 1/4

People's Gas 12 1/4 12 1/4 11 3/4 11 3/4

C. R. I. & P. 12 1/4 12 1/4 11 3/4 11 3/4

Am. Tobacco 13 1/4 13 1/4 12 3/4 12 3/4

Atchafalca pfd. 6 1/4 6 1/4 6 1/4 6 1/4

Atchafalca com. 2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4

Union Pac. pfd. 7 1/4 7 1/4 7 1/4 7 1/4

Union Pac. com. 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/4

Tenn. Coal & Iron 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4

Louis. & Nash. 8 1/4 8 1/4 8 1/4 8 1/4

Brooklyn R. T. 104 1/4 104 1/4 104 1/4

Nor. Pac. pfd. 7 1/4 7 1/4 7 1/4 7 1/4

Nor. Pac. com. 5 1/4 5 1/4 5 1/4 5 1/4

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—The following quotations ruled on the Board of Trade:

Open. High. Low. Close.

Wheat 71 1/4 71 1/4 71 1/4 71 1/4

September 71 1/4 71 1/4 71 1/4 71 1/4

December 71 1/4 71 1/4 71 1/4 71 1/4

Corn 32 3/4 32 3/4 32 3/4 32 3/4

September 32 3/4 32 3/4 32 3/4 32 3/4

December 32 3/4 32 3/4 32 3/4 32 3/4

Pork 32 3/4 32 3/4 32 3/4 32 3/4

September 32 3/4 32 3/4 32 3/4 32 3/4

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Furnished by Messrs J. F. Foulkes & Co., stock brokers, 35 Fort street, Victoria, B. C.

Asked. Bid.

Golden Star 43 1/2 43 1/2

Cariboo (Camp McKinnay) 130 125

Minchaba 18 16

Waterloo 10 10 1/4

805,000,000 AN ACRE

Streets of London, England, Proved by a Recent Sale to be Worth Their Weight in Gold.

One of the surest and safest ways of becoming rich beyond the dreams of avarice would be to possess a few acres of land in the heart of the city of London, or, in fact, a single acre would make one wealthier than the most lucky miner that ever starved in Johannesburg. This was proved conclusively the other day, when the freehold of No. 54 Cheapside was sold for £28,500, which is equal to 100 per foot, or £2,850,000 an acre.

The highest price ever asked for land in London was at the rate of thirteen million pounds sterling per acre. The golden spot was in Bernersbury, where a few years ago a small piece of property was offered to the South Eastern Railway Company for £2,500,000. No wonder the railway company declined to buy.

Coming back to the city again, we find that the ground about Lombard street is worth not less than £2,000,000 an acre, while something like £40 a square foot was paid for every piece of the land between King William statue and Trinity square, E. C.

In Cannon street, in 1880, 600 square feet of land was sold for building sites for nearly £330,000 an acre. In the same year building sites in Grace church street realized £18 18s a square foot, or £230,000 an acre. In 1886 these prices increased by leaps and bounds in the same streets, 1,285 square feet of ground being sold for £37,000, which is £28 10s per square foot, or not far short of £1,280,000 an acre.

Going westward, land becomes somewhat cheaper, but still sufficiently high to make it no exaggeration to say that, metaphorically speaking Londoners.

Walk on Gold. For instance, one could buy an acre in Pall Mall for half a million sterling, but if ground was required in St. James' square or St. James' street, something like three-quarters of a million would be required for a like quantity.

Three years ago the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland was letting his land on the Cadogan estate in Chelsea, at £50,000 an acre on building leases, with an annual ground rent of half a crown a foot. Three acres of his property near Sloane street was sold for ninety-nine years for £175,000.

The Marquis of Salisbury owns five acres of land at Charing Cross, which, 250 years back, was leased for grazing purposes to his ancestors at the rate of ten shillings an acre for 500 years. These few acres are now worth about a sovereign per foot.

The value of property in London has trebled since 1850, and today the houses within its borders are calculated to be worth some two hundred and fifty million pounds sterling, and the land on which they are built is valued at not less than six hundred million pounds.

Upon the latter sum the landlords receive twenty-five million pounds annually in rent, and, sooner or later, under the leasehold system, house property of enormous value will come into their hands.

The owners of London include all sorts and conditions of men and women, from dukes to shareholders in building societies and owners of single tenements. These small owners number about 200,000. But the great bulk of the rental of the metropolis belongs to comparatively few people.

The ground landlords include the Duke of Westminster, who owns a large portion of the Belgrave, Piccadilly and Grosvenor square district; the Duke of Bedford owns chiefly the Covent Garden district and Bloomsbury; Lord Portman and the Duke of Portland West and East Marylebone districts respectively; Lord Cadogan, a large part of Chelsea; while the Marquis of Northampton owns in Clerkenwell, the Duke of Norfolk in the south of the Strand, the Marquis of Camden in Camden Town, Lord Southampton in Tottenham Court road and Kentish Town, and Captain Penton in the district of Pentonville.

ONCE A SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

Mr. Chamberlain has played many parts in his time, but few people know that he was once a Sunday school teacher. Some thirty years ago the right hon. gentleman used to conduct a class in connection with the Church of the Messiah, in Birmingham. At that time, says "M.A.P.," which recalls this piece of biography, Mr. Chamberlain affected a pair of mutton-chop whiskers.

As a teacher his methods were original, to say the least. Though the class usually read a chapter of Scripture, and afterwards discussed its contents, the greater part of the afternoon was spent in threshing out a problem in natural science, for which a text-book had been selected. In his treatment of secular subjects the children were always above all things, thorough. He had a special liking for Science, in connection with his eye-glass and lounging in his chair, he would contradict the most obvious axioms for the sake of an argument.

"But why, my dear fellow?" and "What do you mean by that, my dear sir?" were phrases that constantly recurred upon his lips; and his delight when he had completely befogged a man was very evident.

The right hon. gentleman was insistent in impressing upon the class their many duties as citizens, and a favorite saying of his to his scholars was that his religion consisted in doing his duty to his fellow men, and particularly in alleviating the lot of the poor.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.

C. L. Rogers, Stumpston, Chimer Co. W. Va. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

All kinds of papering, painting, etc., by Weiler Bros.

Is the winner of the Derby wears the Blue Ribbon of the Turf. So is Blue Ribbon Ceylon the champion of all Teas.

THE PROPER READING DISTANCE.

At a distance of several yards, says Dr. Norburne B. Jenkins in The Medical Record, little or no muscular effort is required for the normal eye to see objects distinctly; but an extreme exertion of the ciliary muscle, which controls the crystalline lens, is necessary if the vision be directed to an object a few centimeters or half-inches from the eye. The following table illustrates the work of the muscles of the eye in reading at several distances.

A sheet of paper about eight inches square, printed with type sufficiently large to be easily read at five or six yards, is placed at this distance from a person with normal or emmetropic eyes. Practically no contraction of the muscles of convergence or of the ciliary muscles is necessary in order to read the type. Should the paper be placed a yard from the eyes, the ciliary muscles and the muscles controlling the motions of the eyeballs are called upon for additional work, but no inconvenience is occasioned to emmetropic eyes by prolonged vision at this distance.

If the paper now be placed within a few centimeters or half-inches of the eyes, the ciliary muscles contract to their utmost. The internal recti likewise are in a state of extreme exertion in accomplishing the convergence necessary in order that both eyes may see the same type at the same instant. The muscles are no longer adequate to the increased exertion. They become exhausted and vision is embarrassed. The type is alternately blurred and distinct, in consequence of the alternate failure and recovery of the muscles. Should this process continue for many minutes, pain and vertigo come on, and the sufferer is forced to direct his vision from the paper.

The nearer objects approach the eyes the greater will be the necessary muscular effort and the sooner will the muscles refuse to perform their functions; the farther the type is held from the eyes, the less is the requisite muscular effort; hence it is probable that the farthest point at which distinct reading-vision is possible is the proper distance for continuous reading.

CHILD WIVES OF INDIA.

There is little doubt that with the majority of Hindus, matrimony is only a matter of business, arranged by the "Chakras," or brokers. As for the girl who is transferred as any other household chattel, from one guardian to another, she generally quietly acquiesces in the custom that her mother and grandmother have practised and approved. Usually between the first and second ceremony, she is sent on a visit to her future mother-in-law, and before she can possibly know the meaning of the word marriage, she is married. The great day which makes one of the few breaks in the monotony of life in a zenana arrives, and she finds herself an ephemerical queen. She is arrayed in all the jewellery that her kins can carry, and sometimes more—for the weight makes it impossible for her to stand up, and rice, more or less elaborate, and varying according to the orthodoxy and district, ratify the bonds which are already recognized by law.

The appearance in an orthodox "zenana" of a white woman is sometimes alarming. What makes her such a strange, ghastly color? She comes from England, she explains, she has crossed the sea in a ship. What is a ship? She finds that she is talking far above their heads. What is that in her hand? It is a flower. They have never seen one, and proceed to pick it to pieces to find out how it is made. She has an ordinary little doll in her pocket. They cry out for this marvel. "Give it me," says one. "Let me have it for a little while, only just to see if it will grow." "Give it to me and I will give you my baby instead," says another persuasively.

The poor baby! It might echo that cry when handled by a young mother who is more fit to play with a toy. But the child is a title of honor, especially if it is a son. From the day of its birth the wife is called the "mother of Jehangir" or of Shambah, or whatever the name of her offspring may be, and she is treated with respect. If she should fail to bring her husband an heir, she will probably be abandoned and neglected. A Hindu who has sons is usually content with one wife, unless he is a Brahmin priest, who may have as many as a hundred, and live at the expense of his numerous fathers-in-law.

The cries that resound in these zenanas are never more sad and terrible than when Death carries away an only son. His mother in her anguished bids farewell to hope and favor.

But they are blind under such circumstances. They are children to mind and self-control, and there is nothing in their religion to give them comfort.

The lot of a child-wife, even under the most severe of mothers-in-law, is happy compared with that of a child-widow. Some Hindu women lament the absence of a "suttee." The short, though sharp, suffering was honorable, and it was a means of blessing to themselves and their husband. The alternatives are a life of penance or shame. A widow must never eat more than one meal a day, and that of coarse food; she must wear a shawl four hours every month, or in the religious district of Krishnagar, every eleventh day, and then no crumb must pass her lips, and if she desires merit, no drop of water.

She must not sleep on a bedstead lest this indecency should cause her husband to fall from a realm of joy; and her shadow must not cross any festivity, lest it bring ill-luck.

Is it any wonder that when a girl's dead body is found in a well, her friends' request is quickly concluded with the verdict, "only a widow."—D. L. Woolmer, in the Royal Magazine.

Admiral Dewey will arrive at New York on Thursday, September 27th.

Captain Frank Kendall lost his life in the Transvaal yesterday by falling from the steamer Clipper, which was on the way from the War Road mine to Rat Portage.

Should Take With them a Supply of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Those who intend going camping this summer, should take with them Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Getting wet, catching cold, drinking water that is not always pure, or eating food that disagrees, may bring on an attack of Colic Cramps and Diarrhoea.

Prompt treatment with Dr. Fowler's Strawberry in such cases relieves the pain, checks the diarrhoea and prevents serious consequences. Don't take chances of spoiling a whole summer's outing through neglect of putting in a bottle of this great diarrhoea doctor in your supplies. But see that it's the genuine Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, as most of the imitations are highly dangerous.

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TRANSPORTATION.

Canadian Development Co. Ltd.

H. MATTIAND KERSEY, Managing Director.

BENNETT LAKE AND UPPER YUKON ROUTE

Carrying Canadian and United States Mail and Express.

THROUGH TICKETS

AND BILLS OF LADING

From British Columbia and Puget Sound Ports to

Atlin, Dawson and Yukon Points

Goods routed through in bond.

Express matter and postal express messages carried at reasonable rates.

Fast through steamer service between Bennett City and Dawson City.

For rates and reservations apply at the General Office.

32 Fort Street, Victoria,

or to

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Gen. Agent, 230 Cambie street, Vancouver.

FRANK P. MEYERS, Gen. Agent, 105 Taylor way, Seattle.

WASHINGTON & ALASKA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

LIGHTNING EXPRESS TO SKAGWAY IN 55 HOURS.

SS. "CITY OF SEATTLE"

Sails for

Skagway Direct Every 10 Days.

No stops. No delays. Round trip in seven days. Rates same as on other steamship lines.

TUESDAY, 20th AUGUST.

Subsequent sailings, Sept. 8, 18, 28, and every 10 days thereafter.

For rates and information apply to J. D. WARREN & CO., LTD.

Telephone 580. 64 Government St.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For San Francisco.

The company's elegant steamships, Queen, City of Seattle, Walla Walla and Unalika, carrying H.B.M. mails, leave VICTORIA, B.C., 8 p.m., August 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Sept. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26; Oct. 1 and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m., August 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Sept. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Oct. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA.

LEAVE SEATTLE 9 A.M.

Cottage City, Aug. 13, 28; Sept. 12, 27. City of Topeka, Aug. 8, 23; Sept. 7, 22. Alaska, Aug. 3, 18; Sept. 2, 17.

And every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City will call at Victoria, B.C., August 13, 28; Sept. 12, 27.

For passengers and freight rates, apply to J. F. THORNTON, Agent, Sound Street, Victoria, B.C.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco.

"The Milwaukee"

A familiar name for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, known all over the Union as the Great Railway running the "Pioneer Limited" trains every day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and Omaha and Chicago. The only perfect train in the world. Understand: Connections are made with All Transcontinental Lines, assuring to passengers the best service known. Luxurious coaches, electric lights, steam heat, of a verity equalled by no other line.

See that your ticket reads via "The Milwaukee" when going to any point in the United States or Canada. All ticket agents sell them.

For rates, pamphlets, or other information, address,

J. W. CASEY, C. J. EDDY, Ticket Agents, General Agents, Seattle, Wash., Portland, Or.

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS.

When people are contemplating a trip, whether on business or pleasure, they naturally want the best service obtainable so far as speed, comfort and safety are concerned. Employees of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES are paid to serve the public and our trains are operated so as to make close connections with diverging lines at all junction points.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Chair Cars on through trains.

Dining Car service unexcelled. Meals served à la carte.

In order to obtain this first-class service, ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES

and you will make direct connections at St. Paul for Chicago, Milwaukee and all points East.

For any further information call on any ticket agent, or correspond with

J. C. POND, General Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

or JAMES A. CLOCH, General Agent, 240 Park street, Portland, Ore.

For freight and passage apply at the company's office, Janion block, Store street.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table without notification.

H. LOGAN, General Agent.

TRANSPORTATION.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.

(LIMITED).

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 44—Taking Effect August 1, 1890.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, Monday, at 1 o'clock a.m., Sunday, 11 p.m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 1 p.m., or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Louisa Island—Sunday at 11 o'clock Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2, going east Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Monday at 1 o'clock p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and Interlaken ports, via Vancouver, the 1st, 10th and 20th each month, at 8 o'clock p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Tuesday at 3 p.m. for Wrangell, Dyea and Skagway.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Mr. Whittier leaves Victoria for Alsea and Round ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending later trips to Oatland and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent, C. P. R. B. C. Passenger Agent.

G. P. N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beaton & Co.'s wharf for

DYE, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails. As follows at 3 p.m.

"DANUBE" August 22

"TEEB" August 29

And from Vancouver on following days.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

C. P. N. COY., LTD.

STEAMER

"Princess Louise"

(McCORMIE, Master.)

Carrying Her Majesty's mails, will leave Turner, Beaton & Co.'s wharf for

NAAS AND WAY PORTS

Wednesday, August 22nd, and from Vancouver at 12 noon on August 24th.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C.

The company reserve the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

J. D. WARREN, Manager.

HUMBOLDT STEAMSHIP CO.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS TO DYE AND SKAGWAY IN 55 HOURS.

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SAILS FOR

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Direct every ten days. No stops. No delays. Round trip in seven days. Rates same as on other steamers. Next sailing

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For Alaska and Gold Fields.

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Call at Mary Island, Metlakatla, Ketchikan, Skagway, Dyea, Skagway and Dyea.

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Victoria and Texada Island.

WILL LEAVE

Victoria for Nanaimo, Thursday

Mining News

terry- and railway- and other branches, and to expropriate and acquire lands and receive bounties and concessions from individuals, governments and municipalities, with power to make traffic and other arrangements with other railway or steamship companies, and all other powers which may be conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., the 14th day of July, 1880.

FRANK HIGGINS,
Solicitor for the applicants.

